THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE LAST number of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* has a very interesting article on the late Calcutta University [illegible]. We wish we could give it *in extenso*. The writer begins by passing a glowing and well-deserved eulogy upon Dr. Sircar, and after reviewing the history of the question of his election as a member of the Medical Faculty makes the following remarks :

The result is what might almost have been anticipated. Dr. Sircar having been victorious, and having thus vindicated the principles for which he fought, considered, with an amount of honorable and gentlemanly feeling which reflects the highest credit on him, that it would be selfish in him to obstruct the working of the University. He, therefore, resigned his nomination and the Senate, glad, we presume, to get so easily out of the difficulty, accepted his resignation, and permitted the members of the Faculty to withdraw theirs. We sincerely sympathise with Dr. Sircar in his honourable feeling, but we cannot help regretting that he did not hold out to the last. The Faculty would most likely have soon come to a better mind and withdrawn their resignations, or, if not, other men as competent would have been got to fill their places.

With the rapid strides of advancement in the ranks of both the profession and the public which homœopathy is making, such a struggle must occur again elsewhere, while the cause of liberality and advancement must gain the day. The question is, however, now closed as far as the University of Calcutta is concerned with the result of leaving a stain upon it of illiberality and petty trades unionism, which in India, of all places, will be difficult to efface.

There is, however, one satisfaction. All right-minded men hate the *odium medicorum* displayed by the conspirators against Dr. Sircar.

THE FOLLOWING is our Krishnaghur correspondent's letter regarding the trials going on at the local sessions in connection with the Road Cess defalcations :

Krishnaghur, the 1st February. 1879.

The case Empress *vs.* Anunda Chunder Sircar, Accountant of the local treasury and Mutty Lal Pal, duftry of the Road Cess Office, is now being heard, from the 23rd of January, by an English-knowing jury, composed of Baboos Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor, Krishnagur College, Nukulashur Banerjee, Professor, Krishnagur College, Nobo Krishen Gangooly, Officiating Head Master A. V. School Munshi Abzal Hosheen and Baboo Ram Doyal Khan B. L. With the exception of Babu Omesh Chundra it was these gentlemen, having Babu Tariney Churn Chatterjee as their foreman, who had sat in judgment upon Mutty Lal alone, indicted on a separate count, as reported by me in my last letter, acquitted the prisoner, not only on the ground that they disbelieved the evidence of Baneegopal against the defendant, but also because they thought that the forgery of the cheque of the 10th October 1873 had not been proved either by any other trustworthy evidence than that of Banee ; or by the production of the counter-foil of the cheque in question which had been missed altogether from the record of the office. It was during the first trial of this man, Mr. Taylor, the new Magistrate, was examined for the prosecution, as a corroborative witness to the fact of Mutty having made confession to Mr. Monro as to his knowledge of the frauds of Banee. Mr. Taylor was thus interrogated :

Q. Under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code did you hold the investigation in conjunction with Mr. Monro ?

A. Under Chapter X of the C. P. C.

Q. What did you consider yourself to be—a police officer or a Magistrate ?

A. A Magistrate.

Thus Mr. Taylor referred to a section in answer to the pleader for the defence, which had no earthly connection with the question. Banee in his deposition in the case of Mutty, not only named his accomplices in the treasury, but said that out of 70,000 or 80,000 Rupees embezzled by him, he took only 30,000 for himself ; and the rest was given to his accomplices. When questioned as to how his accomplices came to know of his frauds, he said, that although he himself had never given out his secrets to any one of them except Mutty, they came to know of his affair by and bye through the medium of Anunda, who was the first in the batch who came to know of his affair sometime in 1873, what share they had respectively had in this looting affair, has not yet been elicited from him. So much for the first case.

In the 2nd case I mean that of Annunda and Mutty Lal conjointly, four witnesses *viz*., Baboo Rakhal Das Mukerjee, late personal assistant of the Presidency Commissioner and now sub-divisional officer of Baripore, Baboos Romesh Chunder Mukerjee, Treasury officer, Krishnagur, and Rakhal Das Haldar, Municipal Head Clerk, Dwarka Nath Sircar, District Engineer and Baneegopal, have been examined for the prosecution. From what oozed out from the cross-examination of Baboo Romes Chunder by the learned and well known Barristers Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his brother Mr. M. M. Ghose it appeared that the defendant Annunda soon after his trial, applied to the Magistrate to have access to the official records and to take notes therefrom for his defence. But the treasury officer Babu Romesh Chunder issued an order thereon to the effect "allow the *Defendant Annundo* to see papers, but not to take any notes therefrom." And what is most strange is that the native Deputy had a talk with one of the Jurors in the course of which he remarked, that the same jury which acquitted Mutty in the first case, should not have been allowed to sit in the present case. It also appeared from his deposition that he, in conjunction with the District Engineer Baboo Dwarkanath, and Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar, was present in some consultation with the Government pleader to have the case of Annunda postponed to some favourable time, because of the acquittal of Mutty in the first case. Being furnished with a copy of the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 20th August 1877, containing an article under the head "*Mufusil Justice*" the learned barristers sought to prove that the witness Babu Romesh Chunder, in his capacity as a Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat showed high-handedness and "bias" in the case of Govurdhun Pal, *vs*. Mutty Rav, and Mr. Page, the then Joint-Magistrate of Krishnaghur, disbelieved his evidence in the case.

These revelations are certainly startling. In my next I shall relate all the circumstances of the case.

The official order suspending Baboo Poresh Nath Suckul, runs as follows :

Extract para 4 of the Government order No 5793 in the Financial Department, Calcutta, the 21st October, 1878.

"A former Treasury Officer Babu Poresh Nath Suckul, who is now employed under the Court of Wards, as manager of the Satkhira Estate, is alleged by Baneegopal to have received a share of the money obtained by embezzlement. The Accountant General was directed in para. 2) of the resolution of the Government dated the 23rd October last, to enquire into the proceedings of this officer, but his report on the subject has not yet been received. As, however, Babu Poresh Nath Suckul, has already been shewn to have been guilty of gross carelessness and neglect of duty in connection with the treasury of which he was in charge during the time Baneegopal's frauds were committed, His Honour directs that he be at once suspended from employment pending the result of enquiry into the case against him."

Baboo Poresh Nath has sent in a humble representation to the Government dwelling upon the hardship of having been suspended without an opportunity being given to himof clearing himself from the allegations of Baneegopal.

ANOTHER correspondent thus writes on the same subject :

The break-down of the charge against the Dufftry noticed in the last issue of the *Patriot* requires more than a passing notice. It would hardly have been worth our while to criticise the result but for the men engaged in he investigation. The head of these was no less a personage than Mr. Monro, who prides himself as the very first detective in the country. Yet to his mismanagement the bad result of the case may be mainly traced. Mr. Monro is known as the most uncompromising of superiors in matters of neglect on the part of his subordinates. We hope to be forgiven, therefore, if we judge him by his own standard. The acquittal of the dufftry in this case is evidently owing a good deal to the want of formality which the Law requires to attach to the prisoner's confession in making it evidence against himself. The confession was recorded by Mr. Monro with his own hand in the presence of Mr. Taylor the District Magistrate. Yet Mr. Monro never asked the latter to attach the certificate required by Law. The Inspector General probably thought himself a greater authority than the Magistrate, and this grievous mistake led to the result which would be discreditable to any young assistant, but is doubly more so in one of Mr. Monro's experience.

Next we have to notice a more serious blot in the evidence. Mr. Taylor when deposing at the Court of Sessions declined to say that the confession obtained by Mr. Monro was voluntary. He could not swear to that. What led Mr. Taylor doubt that it was not ? Mr. Monro as a Magistrate was known to be very zealous or rather *Ziddi* man, wanting in judicial calmness. But we had hoped that his long term of office as a District Judge had softened his zeal. But we were mistaken, Only the other day Mr. Gun the Joint-Magistrate of Krishnagur in the defamation case brought by Rai Judoo Nath Bahadur, observed that the confession of Beni Gopal was obtained in jail by something like "under-hand practice." The question is how far was this practice countenanced by the head of the Police. It would certainly not do to return to the old days of suppression and oppression and to the policy which would look more to protection of the corps than to the promotion of unalloyed justice.

WE UNDERSTAND that on the proposal of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the employment of Dr. Waagen for three years to examine and describe for publication the fossiliferous groups of the Indian Salt Range.

MR. MAURICE DECHY, a distinguished member of the Hungarian Geographical Society and Vice-President of the Hungarian Alpine Club is about to visit the Himalayas for the purpose of scientific research.

THE REPORT on the administration of the Salt Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1877-78, with the Local Government's orders thereon has been laid before the Secretary of State. The quantity of Salt imported and manufactured during the year shows a considerable falling-off as compared with 1876-77, but there was an increase of 375,340 maunds in the quantities cleared for consumption, due, it is believed, to the high prices which prevailed during the year in consequence of the famine in Southern India. The most marked increase was in Behar, where, it seems, the average consumption rose to upwards of 10lbs per head, or to nearly the same standard as that of Bengal generally. The year's receipts amounted to Rs. 2,64,55,075 being an increase of Rs. 7,64,417. The rowannah system, the arrangements for the restriction of which took effect from the 1st April 1877, seems to have worked satisfactorily so far, and the reports show that the Revenue Board do not apprehend that the reduction made in the protected area has injured the revenue, or given any impetus to illicit dealings in salt in any of the districts concerned. These changes, however, have not existed long enough to enable a definite conclusion to be formed as to their effects.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has officially notified his assent to the following Acts lately passed in India :—Act No. XVI of 1878. An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878, for the better control of publications in oriental languages. Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended. Bill to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of the Bambay Municipal Act amendment and continuance Act 1878 were intended to come into force.

TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. TOULMIN & Co's last commercial circular has the following upon jute manufactures of Bengal :

"Recent heavy shipments of Calcutta Bags direct to Great Britain have caused quite a commotion in Dundee. It was held only a few years ago that Calcutta would never successfully compete with Dundee in any of the leading markets of the world not even excepting Australia : these narrow ideas are now completely blasted : Dundee manufacturers little thought that Calcutta Bags would so soon oppose their goods in London and Liverpool still such is already the case. Calcutta manufacturers find that the home markets can take off all surplus stocks and thereby give them the command of the local and interior markets as well as the Coast trade. This new feature of the trade is most important and will be watched with interest.

WE TAKE from the above report the following about rice :

Present prices of food-grains throughout British India are fully double the average ruling rates and such has been the disastrous condition of the country ever since October 1876. These famine prices threaten to continue and should the incoming cold season crops i. e., December '78 to February '79 prove deficient the condition of British India will become terrible both for the people and the government. Cold Season crops 1878-79 do not promise well.

Table—The demand for Australia the Cape and West Indies has been much less excited and with the arrival of the new crop prices are easier. Quotations—seeta Rs. 5-7@ 5-8 ; gross Rs. 4-4 @4-12, ouscoolie Rs. 3-8 @ 3-10: cargo Rs. 3-2 @ 3-4. The incoming crop is large and prices are expected to rule lower.

Ballam—Has advanced on previous rates owing to short supply and reduced stock supported by a strong demand for local consumption as also for the West Indies, Red Sea and Ceylon. Quotations—Rs. 3-9 @ 3-15.

Mooghy—In good demand for the West Indies and Mauritius but no stock. It is important to note in connection with this description of Rice that owing to the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway the first arrivals to this market will in future come in during February-March instead of August-September as formerly. Quotations—Rs. 3-13 to 3-14.

Raree—Karee—Soloi—Kazla—In good demand for Madras Coast and Ceylon and the stocks throughout the country being much reduced prices will continue to rule high. The prospect of good Cold Season crops has checked the upward course of prices and a lower currency may soon obtain. Quotations—Raree Rs. 3-2 to 3-7. Karee Rs. 3-3 to 3-5 Soloi R. 3-2 to 3-4. Kazla Rs. 2-14 to 3-3.

WE ARE sorry to read the following remarks on the wheat trade :

Calcutta Wheat—Deficient rain-fall in the Upper and North Western Provinces and consequent bad har vest for the cereal crops now in the ear points to high prices and again small exports for 1879. Shipments for 1878 do not total one quarter the figures for 1877 and judging from present appearances shipments for 1879 will total still less. Foodgrains throughout British India are scarce and double the customary prices and the look-out is serious both for the people and the government. Transactions for the week total 1,000 tons viz Great Britain 700. Continent nil, Coast Ports 300. Quotations—Rs. 3-4 to 3-12 Stock 2000 tons.

MR JUSTICE TURNER received a farewell address from the Europeans of Allahabad. He returned a very interesting reply. He gave a gentle hint that the Judges are doomed to work all the year round on the plains. He said : "The duties which devolve on members of the Executive Government necessitate their absence more or less frequently from the station." But the Judges are fixtures on the plain. Mr. Turner thus testified to the loyalty of the people :

When first I came to the North-Western Provinces but a few years had elapsed since the Sovereignty of Great Britain had been disturbed by the mutiny of its native army. It argues much for the confidence of the people in the intentions of the Government, and somewhat for the excellence of the administration, that the country at large showed so little sympathy with the spirit of rebellion, and that as soon as the mutineers were dispersed the country returned to its allegiance. When I came I found an obedient, if not a loyal, people, and in the years that have since lapsed no one who has intercourse with the people can doubt that the feeling of loyalty has spread and is intensified. The year that has departed has witnessed the complete incorporation of British India with the dominion of Great Britain. For evidence of this great fact the historian will point not more to the splendid pageant at Delhi than to the zeal that animated the Indian troops who, admitted to the full rights of citizenship, sailed to the distant isles of the Mediterranean to bear their share in maintaining the interests of the empire. We know the objection raised by some to the employment of Oriental troops, on the theatre of European war but have not those troops when led by, and serving with British, vied with the best of their fellow-soldiers as well in chivalrous generosity for the vanquished as in bravery in battle ?

But despite their loyalty the people of India have been put under the Arms Act !

ALL SORTS of mines are being rapidly discovered in Madras. A company has lately been formed which has made an agreement with the zemindars of Kangundi and Punganar, in North Arcot, for iron-smelting operations in the estates of these zemindars.

THE FOLLOWING remarkable order has been passed by the High Court of the North Western Provinces in a case in which a sepoy of the 13th Regiment N. I. was accused of having committed a murder in Cyprus, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, to whom the man was delivered over by his command ing officer, declined to inquire into the alleged offence on the ground that he had no jurisdiction :

"The ninth section of Act XI. of 1872, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, declares that all British subjects, European and Native in British India, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State as if such offences had been committed in any place within British India in which any such subject may be or may be found, and in Section 3 of the Act, the term Native State is defined as meaning, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty. Cyprus is a place without and beyond the Indian territories under Her Majesty's dominion, and is therefore a Native States as defined in that Act. Consequently the prisoner being in the Agra Cantonment may be dealt with in respect of the offence it is alleged he has committed in Cyprus as if such offence had been committed in the Agra Cantonmeat.

So the jurisdiction of Indian Magistrates may be said to be universal.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS stated that in Great Britain last year there were 277 strikes against 181 for 1877. Of these, 77 were in the building trade, 66 in mining and quarrying, 58 in textile industries, and 39 in iron trades. In only four, out of the whole 277, were the operatives distinctly successful, and only seventeen led to a compromise. In all the rest the employers won. In the meantime distress is spreading.

A SCOTCH paper mentions an odd result of the present dulness of trade in that country, consequent on the recent failures. It is stated that 842 marriages only were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland during November. This is the lowest number recorded during any corresponding month since November, 1862, and, allowing for increase of population, in 222 below the average for the month during the last ten years.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST published the following comforting fact. According to a French paper four different kinds of wines have already been obtained from the orange fruit, one called imperial, and a dry wine from the fruit produced in January; mandarin from that of April, and a sparkling wine, by a special process, possessing a little more than 12 per cent. of alcohol. The fruit is made use of before it is fully ripe. Growing so plentifully as the orange does in parts of India, Nagpore and Sylhet for instance, good wine may be produced in this country before many years have passed.

THE RANGOON GAZETTE says that the Toungoo Missionaries are about to try their hand at sheep-farming among the Karens. If we are not mistaken, they tried the experiment some years ago. The Government made over a number of sheep to one of the missionaries for distribution among the Karen villagers, but the result does not appear to have been successful. Sir Ashley Eden when Chief Commissioner of British Burmah took great interest in the attempt to introduce sheep-breeding in the province. But the attempt had failed.

A CONTEMPORARY draws attention to a new value for geraniums. In South Africa, we are told, the geranium has the reputation of being proof against snakes, which it is said, avoid the plant as though it were poisonous. We are reminded, that though the flowers of the geranium are scentless, the leaves contain a quantity of volatile oil with more or less pungent odours. A missionary in South Africa has surrounded his house with a cordon of geraniums, with the result that it is never visited by these unwelcome intruders. To the Kaffirs is attributed the discovery of this property in the geranium. It is suggested that this volatile oil might prove an antidote to snake-poison.

THERE appears to be some probability of a tobacco monopoly being introduced at no distant date by the Russian Government, in imitation of her Western neighbour. The total annual tobacco crop of Russia, including the small supplies from Siberia and the Caucasus, averages about 3,102,000 *pud*, and its money value may be estimated at 6,250,000 roubles.

THURSDAY 6TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of Dr. Rajendralala's paper on the Pala and the Sena Rajas of Bengal. It throws a flood of light on the history of Bengal under the Pala and Sena dynasties. The writer makes the following remarks on the discovery of the Lakshmana Sena era :

"Shortly after the publication of my remarks on this MS., in an anonymous article on the life of Vachaspati Misra, published in a Bengali magazine called *Banga Darsana*, Babu Rajakrishna Mukarji announced that the era of Lakshmana Sena was still current in Tirhut, and its date in 1874 was 767, its distinctive mark being the initial letters of "Lakshmana Sena Samvat." The Babu also noticed an inscription of Siva Sinha, a local chieftain, which bore date the 289th of Lakshmana Senas's era. A brief notice of this article appeared in the 'Indian Antiquary' for 1875. The Babu, likewise, used this date in an elementary history of Bengal, published in that year. Thus the credit of utilizing the date and bringing it to bear on the history of Bengal is entirely due to him.

WE GIVE below the concluding remarks of Dr. Rajendralala on the case of the Sena Rajas :

In my first paper on the subject I started the opinion that Senas were Kshatriyas of the lunar race, and not Vaidyas as they are supposed to have been by the people of the present day. The opinion was founded upon the positive declaration of two inscriptions, and that of a work, the *Dana-sagara*, written by Ballala himself. It has now the support of another inscription. In the Tarpandighi plate there occurs a verse which Mr. Westmacott thus renders into English : "The kings of the race of Aushadhinatha (moon) neutralize the sharp fever-poison of their enemies by the lustre of the nails of their feet, as with the juice of the creepers nurtured (as plants with water) by the lustre of the diadems of numbers of kings, prostrate in homage." Exception, however, has been taken to the deduction by some of my countrymen, mostly Vaidyas of the Sena family, who claim themselves to be of the royal race, and several Bengali books have been written to prove my error. My critics all labour under the mistake that I wanted to make the Sena kings member of the Kayastha caste, in order to glorify that caste, and enjoy the advantage of a ray of that glory, being myself a Kayastha; but as I have nowhere said anything of the kind, I cannot but leave this part of their criticisms unnoticed.

Dr. Mitra has categorically answered the arguments of his critics and triumphantly proved his position.

WE HAVE received a new paper called "*The Merchant and Indian Commercial Advertiser*"; it is a bi-weekly paper issued from Mussoorie. We wish our contemporary every success.

ON MONDAY last Babu Judulal Mullick gave a grand party to his European friends at his villa at Dhukhinashur. Several Judges of the High Court and other European gentlemen of high position were present. There were theatricals and other amusements.

WE OFFER our humble and respectful felicitations to His Excellency the Viceroy on the birth of a son. India may find a place in the remembrance of the family in this pledge of affection.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that several traders living in the district of Hooghly but doing business in Calcutta have been assessed with the License tax, and that their objections have been rejected by the appellate authorities. They should appeal to Government.

WE COMMITTED some mistakes in our last article on the new graded system of the Subordinate Education Department. It appears that out of 316 men graded only 188 are to get increment from August 1879. The remaining 128 are to get nothing at all. Why have they been graded at all? Surely the Government does not mean that the grading for these 128 men is an empty honor, if even honor it can be called. And yet it gets the credit of advancing the prospects of these men. The other mistake was about the present salary of Mr. Ager. He now gets Rs. 450 and not 300, though he has been put in a grade the maximum salary of which is Rs. 400.

A CORRESPONDENT says that a rabid jackal has been committing savage attacks upon men and women in a village called Goorah near Bhastara. Nineteen persons have been bitten by it, seven of whom have died. It is strange that the villagers cannot kill the jackal but want extraneous help.

RAIN it is said is badly wanted in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and in certain parts of Bombay and Madras. We do hope that famine will not become an annual institution. Sir Richard Temple, it is stated, has called for a report on Kattywar.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received some letters enquiring why the appointment of Sunderbuns Commissioner, hitherto held by an uncovenanted officer, has been given to a covenanted officer. This is more than we can say.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab held a durbar at Delhi. His Honor expressed his satisfaction that the Saraoji festival, which has been lately held, passed off with every manifestation of confidence and good-will between the Vaishnavas and Saraojis, and that good order was everywhere observed. His Honor made the following remarks on the Delhi College, which he has himself abolished :

I would still see with pleasure the resuscitation of the old Delhi College, and trust that the time will come when the wealthy citizens of Delhi, emulating the wise and generous spirit which led the great chiefs of the Punjab, to endow the Punjab University College, will themselves restore, by their own liberality, the institution in which they took a natural pride. All the great Universities of Europe have been endowed by the generosity of private person, and Delhi which has given so excellent an example of toleration, would do well to prove its public spirit and appreciation of the advantages, which in these days education can alone ensure. But the late Delhi College was chiefly indebted to private liberality; the Government has deliberately made a free gift of the endowment to another institution. To talk of further private liberality for the resuscitation of the College is to add insult to injury.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS have been instituted against Nursey Kessowji and his co-directors. Commercial credit has been sadly shaken in Bombay.

SOME OF THE native gentlemen of Lucknow, it appears, have set on foot a subscription "for the relief of the soldiers, European and Native, engaged in the Afghan war." Evidently the movement is intended for the benefit of our own soldiers, European or Native.

ABOUT two thousand Kukees have settled in the Native State of Manipur. The immigrants brought with them a large number of muskets and some ammunition; the colony now established will thus be a source of strength to Manipur.

A DISGRACEFUL case of abduction in the suburbs was tried by Babu Greesh Chunder Ghose, Honorary Magistrate, who has delivered a lucid and elaborate judgment, sentencing the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence has been confirmed on appeal.

AN INTERESTNG and apparently successful attempt was made during the past year to introduce English fruit trees into Manipur. Apple, pear, plum, peach, apricot, cherry, currant, quince, the vine, raspberry, and Spanish chestnut were the kinds tried.

SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THERE WERE 333 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 25th January, and 280 in the week following, of which 32 were from cholera, 33 from small-pox, 154 from fever, 103 from bowel-complaints, 33 from lung diseases, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Sixteen children were still-born and seventeen persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 31.

DURING the month of January 1879, twenty thousand five hundred and seventy four persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 17,009 males and 2,060 females, and of Europeans 1,117 males and 388 females. The daily average of visitors was 791.

THE FOLLOWING is the second letter of our correspondent, who advocates a general poll-tax for India :

In order to carry out the assessment and collection of the 1 Rupee Poll Tax a cheap native agency will have to be employed. A District will require to be divided into Police, or Thannah Circles and to each circle an Enumerator be appointed on a salary of Rs.20 a month supplied with blank Registers and the Census returns of the Thannah or Purgunnah for 1872 for his guidance, with another man as his Mohurir on Rs.12 a month to assist in the preparation of the returns.

The Register to be filled up might be in this form:

No.	Name	Village and Pergh.	age	caste	Occupation or Profession	Remarks

The period of 3 months to be allowed for the enumeration of each Police circle, when the Registers will be submitted with any report that may be necessary—a further period of 1 month to be allowed for the examination of the Registers hearing objections and instructing the men in the collection of the Tax &c. After this period the Enumerator and his Mohurir should proceed to the interior to collect the tax from the persons named in the Registers.

A Police guard of 2 or 3 men to be sent from each Thannah to fetch in the money in boxes on carts as soon as 5000 or more may have been collected, which should be delivered at the District Treasury with a chullan.

Instead of a written receipt a circular card of the size of a Rupee colored red on one side with the names of the Thannah and District printed in black and on the other plain side of it the No. of the Register should be put and given to each payer—this token to be kept by the recipient in proof of his payment as well as of his citizenship and loyalty to Government. Panchayats, Mandals, Goraits and Chowkidars of every village will assist the Enumerator in collecting the tax and in preventing evasion or double payment. Any misconduct or dishonesty to be punished severely by fine or summary dismissal.

The object as well as the amount of the tax, to be previously proclaimed by beat of drum so that each man may know exactly the amount, he has to pay when the date of collection in his village has been fixed by the Enumerator. As a measure of precaution against embezzlement each Enumerator is to tender a security of Rs. 100 for his good behaviour.

The whole period of assessment and collection need not exceed 6 months.

There would be no fear of bribery or cheating when each man would know the exact sum due from him, and as before observed, the smallness of the payment, once and for all, would be in no case oppressive, and if the clear months of the year be selected from January to June the labor involved would be less tedious.

A tax of this nature would no doubt become popular, based as it is upon the ancient customs of the country, and in course of time more easy of realization. There is much in it to commend itself for adoption by the Government at the present time when money is wanted and doubts exist in what form to impose a fresh demand upon an overtaxed and suffering community.

R. C.

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WE HAVE much pleasure in making room for the following letter:

SIR,—I shall be much obliged by the grant of a small portion of your valuable space to acknowlege with thanks a very handsome donation of Rs. 500 from Rajah Indra Chundra Sing of Paikpara, in aid of the funds of a Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. As most of your readers are aware the Society is here in Calcutta the local representative of a worldwide organization, whose only object is the alleviation of misery and want, and in accordance with the rule laid down by its founder, it affords relief to all classes without distinction of race or creed. The services of its members are given gratuitously; relief is principally conveyed in the practical forms of dhall, rice, bread, salt, firewood, clothing &c.; and by the institution or careful inquiries and by visits to the homes of the poor, every effort is made to prevent those abuses of charity which, when discovered deter so many people from almsgiving.

The Society has now existed for thirteen years in Calcutta, and has taken firm root as a useful and beneficent institution of the city. To the kindness of the European and East Indian Communities it has long been indebted, and the handsome donation now acknowleged is a gratifying proof that its efforts are not unknown and unappreciated by the leaders of native society.

S. GEORGE
Treasurer of Vincent de Paul.

7th February 1879.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* evidently a Civilian, thus comments on Pundit Har Sahoy's case:

The way to put it is this—alter the facts just a little by putting a Sub-Judge of European race into the *fracas* leaving all else intact, and let us ask ourselves if the parties would not have been referred to a law court to settle their grievances? If Saunders had been sitting as a *Judge* at the time, the official relation between the parties might have been a subject for Executive authority—but it was a mere assault by one private party on another, unless you are prepared to say a Judge never divests himself of his judicial character. The fact is that the incident and its result just illustrate and enforce the complaint of the natives that the old sanctity of race and privilege still survives.

The writer adds:

Neither the Chief nor the other Judges suggested or recommended dismissal with loss of pension. That monstrous injustice was Cooper's own idea and act. In very truth, it is time that man was removed from a position in which his inefficiencies are daily becoming more manifest.

It remains to be seen what notice will the Government of India take of this case of flagrant injustice.

LORD DUFFERIN's appointment as British Ambassador in the Court of St. Petersburgh is not without significance to India. His Lordship is a Liberal, and the Conservatives have given him the appointment. Possibly his Lordship will be schooled in St. Petersburgh with a view to his future employment as the Viceroy of India.

SEVEN cities of Greece claimed Homer. Ireland and Wales claim General Roberts, the victor of Peiwar Pass. It is argued on the one hand that Roberts is a Welsh name, and the General is said to have been born at Clifton; which last fact if proved would not be at all conclusive, since Clifton is near Wales, but not in it. The Irish contention is, that the General's is a Waterford family, and that his father was a Protestant clergyman, rector of Dunmore East near Waterford, and that his brother still lives in Waterford to this day.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Calcutta Hospitals by the Committee appointed to inquire into Medical Expenditure in Bengal 1878 2. Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for 1877-78. 3. Annual Administration Report of the Garrow Hills for 1877-78. 4. Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Agency for 1877-78. 5. Forty-years of Citizen Life in Ceylon being the Life of Sir Richard F. Morgan, Kt. Queen's Advocate and Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon. By W. Digby C. I. E. 2 vols. 6. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for December, 1878. 7. The Calcutta Review, No. 135, January, 1879. 8. Jivana-Adarsha for the use of Schools in Bengal, by the Head Master of Maharaja Narendra Krishna's School at Hatuganja. 9. The Jeypore Pocket Directory and Diary for 1879. 10. The Rules and objects of the National Mahomedan Association. 11. Savyata-Sopan or the Ladder of Civilization, a farce in Bengali, by Prosunno Coomar Chatterjee. 12. Poems in Bengali, published, by Narendra Krishna Mitter. 13. A Paper on the Pala and the Sen Rjas of Bengal. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E.

IT HAS BEEN suggested to us that native gentlemen intending to attend the Mahomedan *Conversazione* to-morrow evening will be good enough to put on such dress in which they are in the habit of visiting European gentlemen. This hint is considered necessary, because a want of due care in this respect was noticed amongst native gentlemen, who had attended the *Conversazione* during past years. We are informed that among other novelties the *Phonograph* will be exhibited.

THE TURKISH Government are taking active measures to suppress piracy in the upper waters of the Persian Gulf by sending ships of war there.

MR. R. M. DANE C. S. Senior *attache* in the Foreign Department will officiate temporarily as Assistant Secretary during the absense of Mr. Durand on two months' leave.

THERE WILL BE A DOG SHOW at Bombay.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 1st.—A meeting was held at Blackburn yesterday, at which resolutions were carried protesting against the Indian import duties. Consols 96¼.

1st.—The sentences on the Directors of the Glasgow Bank are as follows:—Potter and Stronach eighteen months' imprisonment each; Taylor, Inglis, Wright, Sarmond, and Stewart eight months' each. Prisoners' counsels urged in defence that they were not responsible for false balances and had no motive to falsify them.

2nd.—News has arrived from the Cape that hostilities with the Zulus have commenced.

2nd.—Latest advices from the Cape state that British troops advanced against Zulus under Cetewayo, on the 12th January, and hitherto met with no opposition.

3rd.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted the candidacy of Mid-Lothian at the next election. Major-General Frazer has been appointed Secretary to the Public Works Department.

7th.—Lord Hartington, speaking at Liverpool, declared that the verdict of the country upon the foreign policy of Government would be the principal question at the next general elections.

7th.—Lord Loftus is appointed Governor of Sydney. The latest advices from the Cape announce that some skirmishes occurred on January 12th with the Zulus. The British loss was trifling. The Zulus are retreating into the interior. A disease suspected to be plague has appeared in Thessah (?) Quarantine is ordered in Austria. Consols 96¼.

8th.—There is a general strike at Liverpool amongst the sailors, engineers and dock labourers. Lord Hartington, in his speech at Liverpool, yesterday, explained the programme of the Liberal party as proposing County Franchise, Parliamentary representation of the great industrial centres, reform of local government, religious equality and reduction of local taxation. The troopship, *Jumna*, has passed the Canal, homeward bound. According to the Board of Trade returns, the imports for the past month amount to £26,375,000, showing a decrease of £4,250,000, and the exports amount to £14,187,500, showing a decrease of £1,218,750, as compared with last year. Consols 96¼.

St. Petersburg, February 1st.—The latest reports from Astrakhan announce an abatement in the plague, but this is considered only the result of weather, which is intensely cold. The Russian Government has decreed the burning of Wetlianka and other villages if necessary. General Louis Melicoff has been despatched to Astrakhan, invested with full powers to act according to his discretion.

Paris, February 2nd.—M. Dufaure persists in his resignation, and M. Waddington has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

2nd.—M. Dufaure President of Council of Ministers has resigned. Consols remain at 96¼.

4th.—M Waddington has formed the following Ministry: Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Leapre; Finance, M. Laon Say; Foreign affairs, M. Waddington, who is President; Interior, M. Marcere, Justice Lepoyer; Marine and Colonies, Admiral Jouregueberry; Police is unappointed; Public Works, M. Freycinet; Public Worship, M. Marcere; Ad interim War, General Gresley.

6th.—The President has sent a message to the Chamber, which expresses his devotion to parliamentary republican institutions. The Republic, says the message shall be served by republican officials, and the friendship of the other Great Powers shall be cultivated.

Aden February 7th.—General Grant, former President of the United States and family, are passengers in the *Venetia* which left for Bombay on the 5th instant.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 13th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Conservation of Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 15th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrogen.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1879.

THE WAR.

THE most important news from the seat of war is that Girishk has been occupied without opposition. The citadel is garrisoned by a detachment of the Beloochees. The winter has set in with rigour, and we believe forward movements are now suspended. Lord Beaconsfield, it is said, does not wish to prosecute the war further. It is believed that the Government of India has received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to bring the war to a close with all possible expedition, and with this object to offer Shere Ali most favorable terms. We can not say how far this is true, but for the sake of the Indian tax-payer we wish that the war may be speedily concluded. All sorts of rumours seem to be afloat about the state of things in Affghansthan. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that although "the rumour of the Amir Shere Ali's death is still unconfirmed by authentic and absolutely reliable intelligence, still it gathers strength, in its repetition from various sources wholly independent of one another. Moreover, it is now stated not only that the Amir, but that his favorite daughter is dead also; and the story true or false is believed by the majority of the people in Affghansthan." On the other hand it is said that the Amir is still at Mazanisharif, and that he has removed his family to Maimena, that the chief adherents of Yakub Khan at Kabul are General Daud Shah and Shahghazi Yusuf, that the remnants of eighteen regiments are collected in the Bala Hissar and in Shirabad cantonments, that desertions continue, and that Yakub's authority outside the town is almost *nil*. Again, it was reported at Jellalabad, at the close of last month, that Shere Ali had returned to Kabul with twelve regiments of infantry and seven of cavalry. It was further said that Yakub Khan was due at the Gandamak Pass about the 8th instant with thirty regiments of infantry. The latest intelligence from Kabul is that Yakub Khan has broken with the Kizilbashis, that civil war rages between them and the faction of Yakub Khan, who is attacking and shelling their quarter in Cabul; that the greatest excitement prevails, and that large numbers of the people are leaving the city. The Kizzilbash, or *red heads*, came into Affghansthan from Persia with Nadir Shah; and settling, chiefly in the towns, made themselves an important section of the population. Though they speak Persian, and are violent Sheahs, the Kizzilbash are of Turkish origin. Referring to the difference between Yakub Khan and the Kizzilbashe, it is reported that on the advice of General Daud Shah, who stated that if the shelling of the Chandol Quarter continued, a general revolution would take place, Yakub Khan ordered the Artillery back to the Bala Hissar. Khan Mahomed Khan, son of SirdarWali Mahomed Khan, has been imprisoned by Yakub. The property of Sirdars now at Jellalabad has been plundered at Kabul by Yakub's orders. Supplies from Logar and Kohistan are no longer imported into Kabul, where great distress prevails. Yakub ordered General Gholam Haidar Khan Wardak to take twelve regiments to Dobandi to attack Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan's followers in Logar. The General replied that the regiments had neither camp equipage nor provisions. Yakub said they might obey his orders, or disperse home as they pleased. The rumours about the movements of Yakub Khan are thus contradictory. It is possible that there will be fight in Kabul, but we doubt whether our troops will move towards it till spring.

There is however hope of an early peace in the attitude of Russia. The Russian press has generally assumed a pacific tone. Thus the *Golos* writes: "The present task of Russia is the maintenance of her influence in Bokhara and Khiva. In view of the increased importance of the British position in Asia the situation has changed. We have displayed a threatening attitude towards India, and the British in self-defence took the offensive hitherto attributed to us. Any interference on our part would only weaken us at a time when Russia's importance in Europe must be upheld. The tax-payers have been burdened in an unsatisfactory manner for the liberation of the Sclaves, and they would be overwhelmed by a struggle, incomprehensible to them, for independence of the Ameer of Affghanistan. The question to which attention must be devoted is the reorganisation of our Asiatic possessions, so that they shall produce revenue and not simply entail expense. Instead of seeking how to help the Ameer it would be better to consider the unprofitableness of the present special military administration of our Asiatic provinces. Would it not be simpler if each department of the empire performed its part economically? The idea of Russian rule being extended from the Vistula to India, and from the Artic Ocean to the Sea of Marmora and the Persian Gulf, is merely the offspring of a heated imagination." As we have said from the beginning, if Russia

moderates her ambition, there is hope for a speedy solution of the Affghan difficulty. The quarrel was not strictly speaking between England and Affghansthan but between England and Russia. It was the advance of the wave from the North, which had alarmed England, and in order to check Russian designs, Lord Beaconsfield undertook the present war. The Amir has fallen a victim to the rivalry of the two Great Powers of Europe. He was mistaken in putting too much faith in Russian words. He ought to have remembered that England was a better friend of Affghansthan than Russia. It cannot be denied that the diplomacy of Lord Beaconsfield in this Russo-Affghan business has proved triumphant. The neutralization of Russia may be now depended upon, and we hope this opportunity will be taken for a speedy conclusion of peace.

SIR HENRY NORMAN ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.

It is a happy feature in political life in England that no one is restrained from speaking out his sentiments on a public question. Even public men, officials, though bound to observe official secrecy, are at liberty to ventilate their own thoughts and opinions on public matters through the medium of the press. Thus the leaders of the great political parties of England, whether in power or no, combat each other's views in public prints on important points of public policy. Prime Ministers, Secretaries of State, Under-Secretaries, Lord Chancellors, Chancellors of the Exchequer and other personages have been known to elucidate their views on public questions in the shape of contributions to reviews, magazines, and dailies. The new fortnightly journals have opened a novel arena for public discussion, and we are glad to observe that some of the leading men of the day have taken advantage of this opportunity in ventilating their opinions. Following the good practice, which has come into fashion, Sir Henry Norman has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* a remarkable article on the Affghan question. Sir Henry was the Military Member of the Governor General's Council and has now a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State. He was chief of Lord Clyde's staff in the mutiny campaign. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the bearings of the frontier question, and took an active part in its discussion whilst a member of the Government of India. He has no faith in the theory of scientific frontier. He has ably exposed the hollowness of that theory. He says:

"It is difficult to believe that the presence of four or five thousand men at Kandahar, and two or three thousand at Jellalabad, would be any real defence against the invasion of India. No sooner had we established ourselves at these points than most cogent reasons would offer for pushing forward from Jellalabad through the passes beyond that place, and on to Cabul; Kandahar would not be deemed safe without taking Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzie to the east, and Furrah, Girishk, and Herat to the west. All this might not come at once, but it would be urged and re-urged as necessary till it was accepted, and from Cabul it would be found necessary, and is now, I fancy, advocated by some, to push forward to the Hindoo Koosh. Once there, this theory of crossing mountain ranges would again come into play, and we should go to the other side of that barrier. In fact, we should speedily have all Afghanistan on our hands,—a country not to be held with less than thirty to forty thousand troops, at a cost of three millions sterling a year. Having done this, how weak we should be! We could hardly muster, even with forty thousand soldiers in the country, ten thousand for Herat. Are we to shut up ten thousand good troops within works to stand a seige, or are we to expect ten thousand in the field to stand the onslaught of a powerful enemy? At such a time the garrisons of Kandahar and Cabul would probably have their hands full, and how tardily would material support arrive from India, the nearest post of which, Jacobabad in Sind, is more than seven hundred miles from Herat!"

The merits of the theory of a scientific frontier are thus disposed of in a single paragraph. Laymen as we are, we are inclined to think that the more the chain is lengthened, the weaker it becomes. Comparison has been instituted by some military critics between our frontier and the rampart of a fortress. "But," says Sir Henry Norman, "what similarity is there between a mountain-barrier of great width and broken up in the most varied ways, dividing India from a mountainous country like Affghansthan, and a rampart? (and where is the glacis? Is Sir Samuel Browne, with the Khyber behind him, with his convoys subject to annoyance by the hill tribes, and with communications which, if not held by considerable forces of our own troops, are constantly liable to be cut, and with three passes in his front, like the defender of a rampart? Is General Roberts opposite to the lofty Shutargurdan, with a line of posts behind him to keep open his communications, in any respect like the defender of a fortress, that fortress being India? Would the position of our troops at Kandahar, if they advance so far, or of Pisheen, if that is the point taken up, be in any respect like that of the defenders of the fortress called India? There is, indeed, no similarity at all in the matter, nor are cases parallel to that of detached outworks of a fort. From such outworks of course in all ordinary times, and until an enemy had gained considerable success, there would be free communication with the fortress. In the positions now occupied, from the very first there is no secure communication. Turning to another point, how different is the interior of India itself from the interior of a fortress! In the latter the defenders have their own troops and friends. In the interior of India we have two hundred millions of people, differing among themselves in many respects, but different from us in many more, including religion, and though in the main loyal, yet liable to strong prejudices, and some of them easily subject to fanatical influences. Among them are princes of ancient houses and those who are the successors of more modern conquerors, with forces of their own, and it is therefore as necessary to look to the interior of our fortress as to the exterior, and not to fritter away our troops or waste our resources by advances of territory, save on the most absolute evidence of necessity." Apart from the military question there is the financial and political question involved in the so-called rectification of frontier. Sir Henry Norman says:

"Even if there were no political difficulties in the way of holding and governing Afghanistan, which is far from being the case, the financial objections are patent to all. The country would be a huge drain on the finances of India, and the anxiety inseparable from holding it would be a burden on the mind of each Viceroy, and keep him from concentrating his mind on that most arduous task and primary duty, the good government of the people of India. We see some of these difficulties already. Three not very large military forces have been directed on Jellalabad, only ninety miles from Peshawur; on the head of the Kurram Valley, about one hundred and forty miles from our garrison of Kohat; and on the Khojuk pass and possibly on Kandahar one hundred and forty-seven miles from Quetta, which last place we have held for some two years. Yet how much time the Viceroy and other high officials must have devoted to consideration of questions connected with these operations, how much trouble are these operations entailing everywhere in India, and what a legacy of claims is being created in the assistance we are receiving from Native States, to say nothing of a very considerable addition which has been made to the native army. Nearly every authority who has spoken for years past has, even when advocating an advance, scouted the notion of a successful Russian invasion of India; and yet if our advance is not against a Russian invasion, what is its use? Certainly it cannot be supposed that by forcing ourselves into their country we shall make the Afghan better disposed towards us. In all ways our doing this is calculated to weaken us. Politically it embitters the Afghans against us; it makes all India believe that our desire for annexation is still rampant; and those who saw the intense satisfaction experienced by the chiefs and princes in India when we abstained from annexing the Baroda State after Gaekwar had been convicted of a base crime against our representative in 1875, can understand how their reliance on our justice is stimulated by our abstention from the sweeping away of Native States or of encroaching on them, and how their apprehensions are aroused by an opposite policy. Those who saw this would appreciate the bad political effect of seizing any of the Ameer's territories, and the absolute feeling of relief that would be experienced throughout India if, after a war characterized by brilliant success, we rested content with the frontier we previously possessed. To do this would, I believe, redound to our credit and add to our strength. We could no doubt now obtain from the Ameer his assent to the location of residents at Herat, Balk, and Kandahar, and possibly if this was wanted, also at Cabul, besides other concessions. But none of these concessions should, I, venture to think, take the form of territory."

We have not space for more extracts. Sir Henry Norman has discussed the whole question ably and forcibly, though we are afraid that nothing will convince the mere partizan. He has lifted his warning voice in time. Whatever the state of feeling in Affghanistan it is clear that the Affghan Government is not prepared to carry on the war. Shere Ali may come back, may bring some troops, may obtain private subsidies from Russia, may urge his men to fight, but with all his efforts he wont be able to stand long the advance of our troops. He must yield sooner or later. But the question is whether our Government should occupy Affghansthan or only quarter Residents at Kandahar, Herat and Kabul. In other words, what should be the terms of the peace? This is a question which is, we believe, at present engaging the attention of our statesmen and politicians. In considering this question they will derive material assistance from Sir Henry Norman's paper. On the one hand we have a right to demand large concessions, that right being based on the force of arms, and on the other we ought to consider what would be conducive to our best interests, having due regard to political and financial considerations. Sir Henry Norman urges that the occupation of Affghansthan will involve an expenditure of three millions per annum. We are afraid that it will be much greater. Is India to be charged with this additional expenditure? Is she in a position to bear this tremendous drain annually? This is by far the most serious part of the question. If as Sir Henry shews the extension of the frontier will instead of adding to our strength tend to diminish it, will it be expedient or wise to incur the risk and expenses for the sake of an idea?

ANOTHER PHASE OF IMPERIALISM.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following Resolution recorded by His Excellency the Viceroy:

Camp Lahore, the 16th December, 1878.—Resolution.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires to remind all officers of the Government that information received by them in their official capacity, whether from official sources or otherwise, which is not, from its nature, obviously intended to be made public, cannot be treated as if it were at their personal disposal.

The Governor-General does not *think it necessary* to issue any general order entirely *prohibiting the disclosure*, without special authority *of any information* received officially. In such matters much must necessarily be left to the discretion and intelligence of officers holding places of trust, and in charge of duties more or less important. But His Excellency would impress upon all officers the serious responsibility involved in the exercise of this discretion. Whenever there is any room for doubt as to the right course to pursue, *the orders of superior authority should be obtained before information regarding public affairs is communicated* to any one not officially entitled to receive it.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has reason to believe that sufficient attention has not upon all occasions been given to the principles which should guide the conduct of public officers in these matters, and which are especially applicable to the present time, when much important business is passing through the public offices; and His Excellency trusts that these principles may in future be clearly apprehended and observed.

This Resolution it would seem has proceeded from His Excellency the Viceroy direct. The Council of His Excellency was apparently not consulted on the subject. We are surprised that His Excellency, who about two years ago, had himself complained of the twilight of publicity and sighed for daylight, and with a view to take the public into confidence had appointed the Press Commissioner as a channel of communication between the Government and the public, should come forward as the sole author of this illiberal Resolution. Read the following noble words of Lord Lytton on the relations of Government with the Press, to which he gave utterance in the Legislative Council in March 1877:

"The Viceroy of India has very few opportunities of telling the public the truth, about the facts and principles of his policy on important questions in which the public is legitimately interested. In countries governed by representative institutions it is the easy functions of a free Press to criticise the action of a free Government; of whose action all the facts and principles are not only well known, but elaborately explained, to the community at large. In India, however, the position of the Press is a peculiarly difficult and embarrassing one; for it is expected to criticise daily the policy and action of a Government, whose policy and action are, in nine instances out of ten, wholly unknown to it. And thus, even with the best intention, its judgment is exceptionally liable to error. The members of such a Government as ours cannot sit in the gate like the lawgivers of old; they cannot be continually crying out to the public. "Pray good people allow us to prove to you that we are neither fools nor knaves only hear us for our cause, and be silent that you may hear." But there is, at least, one thing which can be done by the head of this Government to mitigate the mutual disadvantages of an anomalous position. He can, even at the risk of sometimes disregarding official etiquette, seize every opportunity which comes within his reach to win confidence, by showing confidence; and to dispel fictions by stating facts. Such an opportunity has been offered me to-day, and I have embraced it eagerly, perhaps even recklessly, because I think that every member of the non-official community ought to feel interested, (and I am glad to believe that every member of it does feel interested) in all questions that concern the public welfare. For the management of such questions, this Government must, no doubt, in the first instance, be generously trusted by the public; whose interests it is here to protect or improve. But, sooner or later, the Government must satisfy the public that it has not been regardless of the responsibilities involved in so great a trust; and the sooner it can do this the better it will be for all concerned. Since I came to India the magnitude of these responsibilities has been daily, hourly, I may say unceasingly, present to my mind; and if I err in my own judgement as to the course we ought to follow in the discharge of them I am fortunately surrounded by able and experienced Councillors who are ever ready to correct me. Believing, as I do, that at all times the purity of our purpose, and the character of our policy, will bear the light, I hope that I shall ever be ready to court, and never dispose to shirk, the daylight of public opinion.

The Latin proverb avers that all is magnified by the unknown. My own experience assures me that all is distorted by the half-known, and it is not the daylight, but the twilight, that I shun."

Compare the resolution we have quoted above with these words. In his speech Lord Lytton was frank, just, and generous; in his Resolution we say with due deference he appears to be the reverse. If his Lordship meant that the movements of the Affghan campaign should not be prematurely disclosed, and that a seal should be put upon the official lip as regards that subject, we could understand him, for there are good reasons of State why secrecy should be observed in such matters. But the Resolution is too general in its terms. It applies to all matters without distinction, without reservation. Are all official matters to be treated as political secrets, the publication of which may do harm to the State? In 1877. His Excellency had himself deplored the absence of opportunities for the rulers of this country to take the ruled into their confidence, but in 1879 his Lordship thinks otherwise. What a change has come over the spirit of his dream! Lord Lytton, we do not hesitate to say, has not just complaint against the Press of India. The majority of the public prints in this country have dealt with him justly and generously. They readily admit the difficulties of his situation, and though they may not agree with him on all points they are always willing to make due allowance for those difficulties. Whether in matters of finance, legislation, or diplomacy measures have been taken in his name, for which though in theory he is responsible, but in reality not so, and the Press has not failed to recognize this fact. For measures, which have truly emanated from his generous mind, it has given him the fullest credit. The Indian publicists are not unaware that his Lordship does not always receive the loyal support of his advisers, and if the veil over official proceedings could be uplifted, a scene we fear would be now and then discovered not quite to the credit of those, whose duty it is to advise and assist him. The calumnies which it has been the lot of Lord Lytton to suffer have mostly come from the English press and politicians, and yet his Lordship has levelled his shafts against the Indian Press. The Resolution under comment is a reflection upon the Indian Press. It implies that the press is not worthy of its confidence, that it does not correctly lead public opinion, and that it should therefore be shut out of reliable sources of information. In the face of this Resolution the Press Commissioner is reduced to a farce. What confidence will the public repose in his *communiques*, when they see that a seal is put upon the official lip regarding all important matters. This is a phase of imperialism, which we confess we were not prepared to see emanate from the liberal professions, which his Lordship made two years ago. Is it too late to withdraw this ill-conceived Resolution?

INDIA FOR MANCHESTER.

ONCE more Manchester has come forward to sacrifice India. A Deputation representing all classes of Lancashire, we learn from a telegram, waited, "upon Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, to ask for the repeal of the Indian import duties. His Lordship in addressing the deputation, said it was intended to repeal the import duty gradually, until it was completely abolished. Last year's remission was simply the stepping stone to this result, made in the interest of Lancashire, which should be first consulted as soon as there was a surplus available from Indian revenues." If Reuter has faithfully reported Lord Cranbrook, his Lordship evidently means that India exists for Manchester. If his Lordship has said so, he has simply inherited the political creed of his predecessor, Lord Salisbury. In 1876 the noble Marquis, in addressing a Manchester audience, had said:

It was not the first time that he had the pleasure of communicating with a Lancashire audience upon the subject of these Indian cotton duties, and as allusion had been made to it, perhaps they would allow him to repeat what he had said when he had the honour of addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some months ago. He then expressed his belief that the effect of those duties on the relative, position of Lancashire and Indian manufactures had been exaggerated. The English manufacturer was already handicapped by the advantages possessed by his rival in climate, proximity to the market, and to the source of production, which must largely give him advantages in the case. (Hear hear.) He was conscious that this was a duty illegitimate in theory, and one about which the Lancashire manufacturers had a right to complain, and one that could not be looked upon as a permanent source of revenue to the Indian Exchequer. This expressed the policy which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to pursue; they had given directions to the Indian Government that before any measure of importance was introduced into the Legislative Council, unless it was matter of great urgency, they should communicate their proposals to the Home Government in order that the latter might require any modification of them that seemed necessary. That order had been misunderstood, and to his astonishment he had received a telegram saying it was their intention to pass the measure changing the tarriffs and bringing about considerable reduction in the import duties, but that no reductions of the cotton tariffs had accompanied them. He had not the slightest inkling of this and had he known of such an intention before the Act was proposed he should have objected to the reduction of any import duties before the cotton duty was dealt with. He retained the opinion that the import duty must go, but was not prepared to recommend any new tax in substitution for it. It would require the philosopher's stone-finance in India to raise a tax like the income-tax there. It has been tried, but had proved a lamentable failure. His lordship concluded by saying that he promised that precise instructions should be sent to India sufficient to accomplish all they wanted which he had no doubt the Indian Government would obey; and if the Government were fortunate in their finance he hoped the objects of the deputation would be obtained."

This was what Lord Salisbury said in 1876, and Lord Cranbrook in 1879 has simply echoed his predecessor's words. If India is to be governed for the benefit of Manchester, what hope of justice is there for its myriod millions? Sir Ashley Eden in his admirable speech at the Trades' Association pointed out the mischief of India being made the sport of political parties in England. What a notable illustration of this truth we have in the Manchester agitation against the Indian Cotton duties! Well did the *Times* say in one of its thundering leaders on the subject:

"In India there is no independent authority which can resist improper pressure here, and it becomes doubly the duty of the Secretary for India to require that respect should be shown to Indian opinion by those who would have the Peninsula governed without regard to it. Lord Salisbury or whoever may at any time fill his office, is bound to supply for India that degree of independence of purely English views which a Colony possessing the privileges of responsible government can exercise for itself.

Again:

Native opinion, not in Bombay only, but in Bengal and throughout British India, is that the import duty is a valuable support of the Indian cotton industry, and its abolition under pressure from Manchester is resented as sacrifice of India for Parliamentary purpose. A wise ruler of India may not neglect this opinion, although he knows it to be economically wrong and politically unfounded. He will still make it a part of his policy to abolish the duty, but he would endeavour to do this carrying Indian opinion with him and not by an exercise of irresponsible authority in contempt of that opinion.

But how keenly alive to native opinion are our masters in England? How jealous are they of the interests of the dumb millions, whose destinies have been committed to their charge? How active and zealous are they in resisting improper pressure put upon them by Manchester? How rigidly just are they in holding the balance with an even hand between India and Manchester. *Oh! tempora! Oh! mores!*

Manchester seems to think that the Indian import duty is the greatest stumbling-block in her way, but she forgets that it is foreign competition which is driving her out of the market, and that it is her own deceptive course, which is bringing discredit upon her fabrics. This point was plainly explained by the Earl of Derby at a recent meeting at Rochdale. His Lordship said:

I am afraid it is impossible to resist the evidence that in some branches of business competition has assumed the ugly form of adulteration or deception, and of merely apparent cheapness, so that in consequence the good quality of British goods is not so readily taken for granted as in former days. I am not at all a believer in what are called "good old times." Most abuses are old; but what is new is the eye trained to detect them and the conscience that revolts against them. (Hear.) But in this particular matter I think it is clear that we have been getting worse rather than better. (Hear.) There, at least, we see our way to amend what is amiss, and it will be our own fault if that reproach continues. It is not so easy to give a judgment on the question of foreign competition or to say how far it has really injured us as yet. I know that some very capable judges believe it to be a very formidable rock ahead, while others, equally competent, treat it lightly. My judgment is worth little; but if I were to give one, I should lean rather to the sanguine than to the despondent side. In regard to coal, capital, and effective labour, we can hold our own against any country. Let me just observe in passing that the common fear of being outdone by cheapness of labour abroad seems to refute itself, for it is admitted that our most dangerous rivals are the people of the United States, and yet that is the one country where wages are higher than in England. But, after all, we have no right to expect a monopoly in the business of clothing the world, nor yet in making iron and steel for all mankind. That is a position which we can hardly claim to acquire, and which, if we had it, could only be held, even for a time, by the most uncertain and precarious of all possible tenures. There is enough work for foreigners and for us too (hear, hear); and believing, as I suppose we do here that sooner or later in human affairs reason will get the upper hand, I look forward confidently to a not distant date when this mania of restrictive tariffs, which seems just now to be spreading among other nations and our own colonies, will give way before the general experience of its practical failure. (Cheers.)

But the rage for "restrictive traffic" is spreading. America has got protection, and Prince Bismarck has made a move in the same direction for Germany. There is now a general feeling against English goods on the continent. Will the repeal of the Indian import duty, which is quite a flea-bite, relieve Manchester? Of course India is a British dependency, and Manchester is powerful enough to dictate terms to the Indian Minister, but how far will the repeal of the duty go to help her? India will have to make a large sacrifice; she derives a revenue of £800,000 per annum from the import duty, and if this revenue goes, she must recoup her loss by fresh taxation. India, subject to periodic famine, too poor to pay her own way, pressed under the heavy weight of taxation, must bleed more and more, in order that her blood may fill the stomachs of a few cotton lords of Lancashire. This is the position which the persistent Manchester agitation against the cotton duties holds out to India. But Manchester will nevertheless suffer. The paltry sum of £800,000 will not cover the loss of millions caused by foreign competition.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

THE report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on public works in India makes some startling disclosures. As the *Englishman* says, "nothing that has appeared since Lord Mayo made his famous raid on the incompetence and extravagance of that Department tells so heavily against Indian engineering by military officers as the report of the Select Committee now before us." The official element was strongly represented in the Committee. There were three Under-Secretaries of State for India (past

and present), a late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a chief of the former Military Finance Commission, besides minor official personages. Among the witnesses examined there were, we read, General Dickens, the late Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy; Colonel Crofton, Sir Arthur Cotton, Sir George Campbell, Sir William Muir, Lord Napier and Ettrick, Colonel Chesney, Mr. Rendel, and others. We have not yet received the blue-book, but our contemporary of the *Englishman*, who has seen it, says: "It is our duty to say quite frankly that the papers now published contain evidence of a most painful and damaging character. More than one great name is affected by their disclosures. For example, General Cotton and his school come very badly out of the investigation to which their works have been subjected." Our contemporary quotes certain answers regarding the Orissa Canals, which offer a remarkable corroboration of what we have from time to time written on the subject. We give them below:

"What was the price charged for the water that was objected to as being too high?—The company wanted very high rates, but when I took charge the price asked was four rupees or eight shillings an acre for the rice crop. We diminished it to four shillings and eventually we diminished it to one rupee or two shillings an acre for the rice crop.

Then there was another circumstance which very much detracted from the success of the Orissa works. The engineers did very persistently assert that it was all prejudice on the part of the natives, and that they did not know what was good for them, when they would not take the water, and so they said, 'We will show you the effect of the water; we will establish model farms; we will take up land and will show you the effect of our canal water.' But ultimately it appeared that those engineers, although they were excellent engineers, did not know very much about agriculture, and I am afraid that they were allowed to deceive themselves by taking up land which was not cultivated by the natives, simply because it was very bad land. At all events they took up the land and established model farms, and distributed the water over the land in a most admirable manner. They sowed their crops, and said to the natives, 'Now you will see the benefits of irrigation;' but when their crops came to maturity they turned out to be a dead failure. The natives, who are knowing enough upon those subjects, jeered at them immediately, and said, 'You pretended to show us what you could grow by irrigation, and the result has been that your crops are infinitely inferior to our crops without irrigation. Do not come to us and pretend to teach us how we are to secure large crops."

And yet how persistently were the ryots blamed for their gross ignorance and the zemindars for their cold selfishness and dogged opposition. One of the witnesses, our contemporary says, states the cost of the Orissa canals up to 1876 at £1,657,565. Not only does this great sum yield no return, but there is an annual loss of £16,213 in maintaining it. The Midnapur Canal cost £644,630, does not yield a penny of interest on the outlay, but involves an annual loss of £5,629 in keeping it up. The Tidal Canal shows similar results; and the Sone project also figures in the same black column. These are the official figures handed in by General Dickens, the late Secretary to the Government of India, "from the best information available in the India Office." It further appears that the Orissa Canal shares in the time of the Company were unsaleable at £60. Then the Government of India stepped in, and not only bought them up at £100, but gave a bonus of £50,000 to be distributed among the Directors and officials. General Dickens was examined upon this point; he did not deny it, but seemed "to have the most hazy view of the whole transaction." And this is the way our money goes! Passing from the grand works done under British rule to the Sind irrigation channels made and worked by natives, our contemporary says, "we find that these unskilled and ignorant peasants can make canals which are perfectly successful and yield an average profit of close on 20 per cent. We find, for example, that one such canal, costing £19,049, produced a revenue of £41,580." But the "ignorant natives" are now at a discount. They do not spend millions and make the state insolvent. Our contemporary thus concludes: "We can only go upon the evidence presented to us by the committee specially selected by Parliament for the work. The conclusions thus arrived at are most damaging, not only to individual officers, but to the whole system of official engineering under review. We beg Lord Lytton, who has so ably carried out Lord Mayo's policy in some other respects, to look with his own eyes into this report. The Government of India may be sure that we are at the beginning of a new scandal which has not had its equal for publicity, or for the disgraceful character of some of the facts disclosed, during many years." And yet in the face of these conclusions of the Parliamentary Committee the Government is persisting in the same wasteful policy. Happily the Bengal Irrigation Bill has been abandoned. Sir Ashley Eden's common sense has discovered its weak points, and he has dropped it. But Sir Richard Temple, we observe, has introduced an Irrigation Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council. That Bill, strange to say, contains the same objectionable clauses, which had ship-wrecked the North India Canal Bill. It seeks to legalize forced labour and a compulsory water-rate. It has we learn evoked much opposition in Bombay. But we cannot understand how such a measure could be entertained in the face of the Parliamentary report. Bombay was hitherto comparatively free from the evils of the irrigation mania, but the drought of 1876-77 has revived it there, and we shall ot be surprised if it should be its lot to suffer in the same way as Bengal, Northern India and Madras have suffered.

THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT CALCUTTA.

ABOUT a year ago, following the enquiry into the working of the Sealdah Hospital, the Government of Bengal appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the managment of the Hospitals in and about Calcutta. That Committee, after a detailed enquiry into the administrative history of each institution and the suburbs, have submitted their report, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has reviewed in an elaborate Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. "The primary object of the Lieutenant Governor in instituting the enquiry," says the Resolution," was to put an end to the confusion and waste which appeared to have crept into the administration of some hospitals, and to introduce an economical and uniform system of management." In this Resolution His Honor has avoided the personal part of the question altogether. His Honor says that "he is not now immediately concerned with the apportionment of praise or censure. Such cases will be dealt with separately and on their own merits, and, while the Lieutenant Governor cannot permit any medical officer convicted of unpardonable carelessness and neglect of duty to resume or continue the management of a hospital, no such officer will be condemned until he has had an opportunity of furnishing an explanation of the charges brought against him." This is fair enough, but when the Lieutenant Governor will record his conclusions on the personal matters referred to, we hope His Honer will give them the same publicity that he has given to Dr. Woodford's case.

The first four recommendations put forward by the Committee, which relate to general principles of administration, have the Lieutenant-Governor's complete approval:—

"That the principle which ought to govern the management of a hospital or dispensary supported from public funds should be the greatest possible economy consistent with the liberal provision of all things necessary to the well-being and comfort of the sick.

That all officers concerned, each in his own sphere, should be held responsible that this principle is enforced.

That within such reasonable limits as experience has shown to be sufficient, medical officers entrusted with the treatment of the sick should be allowed the utmost freedom of action as to ordering diets, extras, stimulants, and other necessaries for their patients; but that, at the same time, they should be held personally responsible if they exceed the limits or allow their subordinates to exceed them.

That the system of accounts and returns should be simplified to the utmost in order that the responsible officer may exercise a real control."

In the opinion of the Committee all these principles, with the exception of the third, have hitherto been ignored, and great waste has resulted from want of effective control. "There can be little doubt," says the Lieutenant Governor, "that many medical officers have made their professional occupations their first care, and have to a great extent left the administrative part of their duties in the hands of their subordinates." His Honor then enters into details. We have neither time nor space to go into these details, but we may remark that they disclose frightful abuses and waste of money. All the institutions referred to were in charge of eminent European officers, and we are surprised that they had utterly neglected their public duties. It is a matter of no less surprise than regret that the waste of money, which the Hospital Commission has brought to light, had attracted no attention whatever of either the Surgeon General or the Government in times past. It will be the lasting credit of Sir Ashley Eden that he has taken the first steps to ferret out the plundering and adopted the most vigorous measures for putting an end to it. We will take the several branches of the resolution one by one. With regard to diet His Honor accepts the following recommendations of the Committee:

"That the maximum limit for European and Native diets (inclusive of all extras and stimulants) should be fixed at 8 annas and 3 annas 6 pies respectively, and that each officer should be held personally responsible that these amounts are not exceeded.

That medical officers should, if possible, work below these limits and not order unnecessary articles on purpose to work up to them, as seems to have been done in some instances.

That in any special case where increased expenditure is unavoidable, the present rule should be maintained, and the amounts be passed on a certificate on honour that the expenditure was necessary, supported by a detailed bill.

That within the prescribed limits the hospital authorities may adopt such modifications of the existing diet scales as they see fit, and may devolve such part of the diet money as they think necessary, to general kitchen expenses with a view to improve the cooking.

That where there are resident European medical officers it shall be the strict duty of one or other of them to attend in the wards and superintend the issue of the principal meal."

And as regards the use of stimulants the Lieutenant Governor approves of the recommendation that "except in special cases, rum only should be ordered for native patients requiring stimulants." The Medical College staff, with the exception of Dr. Charles, consider that good rum is sufficient in all ordinary cases, and they would all wish to have a discretion to use port and brandy under exceptional circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor would not restrict the medical officers absolutely, but he would require each officer ordering a stimulant other than rum to certify specially that he does not consider that rum would suit the case. In the face of the waste brought to light the Lieutenant-Governor is quite right in putting restrictions upon the issue of diets and stimulants. But we are afraid that however rigorous the rules on the subject small pilferings cannot be absolutely prohibited. These pilferings go on everywhere, aye in our own houses, and we hope care will be taken to see that in seeking to check them the poor patients do not suffer. In the interests of the public revenue a strict supervision should be certainly enforced, but we hope that the medical officers in charge of the hospitals will see that the poor patients are not starved. Much better that there should be a little waste than that the poor sick should be stinted in their rations on account of pilferings which cannot be absolutely checked even under the most careful supervision. As for stimulants, we trust that where the doctors will consider the administration of port or brandy absolutely necessary, they will have the courage to certify to that effect.

Regarding private practice the Committee make the following recommendations:

"That, subject to the fullest responsibility for the administration and professional control of the institutions under their charge, medical officers who are at present allowed to take private practice shall continue free to do so, provided it does not interfere with their public duties.

That the rule forbidding certain officers to engage in private practice should be enforced, and should apply to native as well as to European resident officers."

The Lieutenant Governor justly remarks:

"In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion there can be no doubt whatever that much of the irregularity that has now been brought to light has resulted from the time and attention devoted by some medical officers to their private practice at the expense of their administrative duties. It has been forgotten that their first duty is to the Government that appoints them, and confers on them their rank and salary. It has been overlooked that the right of private practice is not the chief incident of their appointments, but only a

privilege allowed them, on the understanding that it in no way interferes with their primary engagements."

This is perfectly fair. But the ruling of the Lieutenant-Governor seems to be too general. His Honor says: "The rule must in future be understood as applying to native as well as to European resident officers in all hospitals administered by Government servants." As the Resolution refers only to the Calcutta Hospitals, we believe the rule applies to them alone. As we showed in a recent article it would cause great injustice and hardship to Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals in the Mofusil if it were extended to them. The next order is that "no medical officers of any grade should be, under pain of dismissal from Government service, allowed to have an interest in any dispensary or Druggists shop." This rule also applies to medical officers connected with the Calcutta Hospitals. This order, we submit, is based upon an unworthy suspicion. Has it been proved in even a single case that the medical officers connected with the Calcutta Hospitals are in the habit of purloining medicines for the use of their dispensaries? If not, then why show such distrust in them? It might be urged that public officers should not be allowed to trade; but medical offices are in a peculiar position, they are permitted to carry on private practice, and if so, there cannot be reasonable objection to their keeping drug shops. Then what is the signification of the word "interest" used in the Resolution? It may be covered in diverse ways. Both European and Native Doctors if we are not misinformed get a commission from dispensary owners upon all sales effected upon their prescriptions. Does the prohibition referred to apply to such cases?

With a view to check the supply of medical stores the Government has sanctioned the following measures recommended by the Committee:

"That the lists of medicines contained in the form of indent now issued by the Medical Storekeeper be revised, as it contains the names of many articles which should not be allowed in charitable institutions, except under very special circumstances.

That the resident medical officers of the General and Medical College Hospitals, and the Deputy Superintendent at Sealdah, be made primarily responsible that stock be correctly taken twice a year immediately before the submission of the indents; and that the quantities shown under the heads "remained," "received," "expended," and "remaining" are correct. They should certify this to the Superintendent on honour in their own handwriting.

That unserviceable drugs should be condemned by the Superintendent and destroyed in his presence, and that unserviceable necessaries and instruments be returned into store if repairable, or destroyed as above if not so.

That the Superintendent, after satisfying himself as to the requirements, should, as now, fill in with his own hand the quantities required, and certify that he has done so.

That apothecaries, dispensers, or others in actual charge of the medicines, be held responsible for any irregularities brought home to them, and replace anything lost while in their charge.

That in the case of the General, Medical College, Campbell, Mayo, and Howrah Hospitals, where large quantities of medicines are used, two indents should be allowed instead of one—the first should be estimated to be sufficient for six months, and at the end of that time efforts should be made to utilize the drugs remaining by substituting prescriptions containing them for the other formulæ, the supplementary indent being kept as low as possible.

That, in order to enable the hospital authorities to exercise all possible economy, the Examiner of Medical Accounts be required to furnish a copy of the latest official price-list to every indenting officer. Very few medical men know anything of the price of drugs, and they often prescribe the more expensive medicines when cheaper medicines would do as well.

That a priced invoice of the actual value of stores supplied be sent to every indenting officer by the Examiner of Medical Accounts, and that the signature of the indenting officer be required before the bill is passed.

That a memorandum should also be sent to each hospital returning drugs or instruments into store of the value thereof, and that this should be shown in the yearly departmental statement of accounts as a set off against total expenditure.

That the main stock of medicines should invariably be kept apart from that in current use, and that a stock ledger should be kept, in which all issues of every drug should be entered.

That arrangements be made to keep the out-patient dispensary department separate from the in-patient department, and that a register be kept showing the issue of all medicines and hospital necessaries for the use of out-patients.

That, as a check on the compounders, the officer in charge of the store should occasionally test the expenditure of one or two medicines taken at random by the prescriptions in the ward books.

That the expenditure on bazar medicines and hospital necessaries be checked in the same way.

It is, however, not clear from the Resolution whether the auditing of medical accounts will be made as now by the Examiner of Medical accounts. We hope this check will not be withdrawn. The Hospital Committee have done their work well, and justly earned the thanks which the Lieutenant Governor has accorded to them.

THE SYLHET CASE.

THE SYLHET PROKASH has published the proceedings of the case against Radhagobind Das, which it seems has produced considerable sensation in Assam. The proceedings lasted for several days, and the Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Babu Ishanchunder Patronovis, who evidently took great pains in investigating the case, analyzed the evidence carefully, and ultimately acquitted the defendant. The facts and merits of the case will be gathered from the following extracts from his judgment:

Mr. Wight who was examined on behalf of the prosecution says he held an enquiry into an abortion case. In consequence of evidence obtained he made the accused an accused in that case, and took his statement on the 14th. of May last. Within 4 and 5 days he received a threatening anonymous letter informing him that he had enmity against the accused and had merely out of spite falsely made him an accused in that case, if he would not at once release him measures would be taken to get him into trouble as he had got the accused into; no special reference was made as to the praticular trouble. Mr. Wight tore the letter up as he always does with such letters. But he reported this to the District Judge. On the morning of 20th of June following Mr. Wight ordered all the witnesses in that case as well as this accused and another accused to appear in court on the following day. On the 20th. aforesaid one Aradhon Dass put in an affidavit before the District Judge against Mr. Wight, but it was not received by the Judge on that date, who however received it the following day. On the 21st. of June this accused put in a petition before the Deputy Commissioner against Mr. Wight saying he had enmity against the accused. In this was mentioned several points which had been mentioned in the first threatening anonymous letter. This petition was filed to get the abortion case transferred from Mr. Wight's file. On the 24th. of June another man called Dulal who had a case before Mr. Wight put in an insolent petition before him, also saying that Mr. Wight had enmity against him, although Dulal had pleaded guilty on the 15th. June and the case against him was nearly over, asking that this case be transferred to another court. Many of the points referred to in Aradhon's affidavit were mentioned in the threatening anonymous letter, and with regard to the petition put by the prisoner before the Deputy Commissioner it contained some cause of enmity which Mr. Wight was said to bear against the prisoner as the threatening letter did. The only motive for all these Mr. Wight can assign is that this accused had the affidavit put in in order to intimidate him so that he might get alarmed, and let off the accused, particularly as he received information that if he let off the accused he would get the affidavit withdrawn.

Besides Mr. Wight 27 witnesses have been examined on the side of prosecution of whom Nos 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 25 said nothing whatever to prove the charge. The evidence of other witnesses showing more or less the accused's connection with the affidavit. The accused was examined. He denied the charge, and reserved cross examining the witnesses for the prosecution. He admitted however that he gave Aradhon's friend a rupee about a month after the affidavit had been filed to send a message for getting certain information about this Affidavit; he assisted Aradhon afterwards as also many others did in the matter of the Affidavit.

A charge under sec. 189 I. P. C. was then drawn out against the accused to which he pleaded not guilty and examined 40 witnesses in his defence, after having cross examined the witnesses for the prosecution most of whom in the cross examination have actually turned out witnesses for defence. The charge drawn out against the accused consists of two parts (1) holding out threat by an anonymous letter (2) by filing an affidavit through one Aradhon Das.

I shall now examine the evidence produced in this case on behalf of the prosecution. I have given above Mr. Wight's evidence in extenso, this is not a direct evidence, neither is it positive in its nature. It consists of inferences and conclusions drawn from circumstances, and as such it is no conclusive evidence. Mr. Wight seems to lay much stress in drawing his conclusions on the information he received viz: that if he released the accused from the abortion case the latter would get the affidavit withdrawn. I must see then how far the evidence of the other witnesses for the prosecution supports this conclusion.

After giving a summary of the evidence the Extra-Assistant Commissioner remarks: "There is nothing in it which may be called direct evidence. Does it prove that the accused wrote the anonymous letter threatening Mr. Wight, and caused the affidavit to be put in with the view to alarm Mr. Wight, and get himself released from the abortion case? I do not think it does." Again: "The evidence on record also shows that the accused has enemies. It is therefore not improbable that some one of them has written this anonymous letter with the view of enraging Mr. Wight, and injuring the accused thereby, knowing somehow or other that for that anonymous letter received previously, Mr. Wight had suspected the accused and that such letters always produce contrary effects on the mind of Mr. Wight, as he himself says in his evidence that anonymous letters produce the contrary effects on his mind." The Extra-Assistant Commissioner deserves great credit for the firmness and independence with which he has acted in this case.

We will draw attention to some points in Mr. Wight's evidence. He says:

I know the accused in Court (points out Radha Govind Munshi) I have known him for some years. On the 3rd of May 1878 the Deputy Commissioner ordered me to hold an enquiry into an abortion case. In consequence of evidence obtained during the enquiry I put this accused present here on his defence (that is) I made him an accused in the abortion case and took his statement on the 14th. of May. Within four or 5 days I received a threatening letter informing me that I have enmity against the accused here and in consequence had falsely made him an accused in that case merely out of spite. The letter went on to say that if I did not at once release. (*khalas*) him measure would be taken to get me into trouble as I had got him into. No special reference was made as to the particular trouble. After some days I reported this to the District Judge not thinking any thing about it, I tore it up as I do with such letters. I ordered all the witnesses and the two accused viz; this man here (the prisoner) and Mohim Kabiraj to appear in Court (before me) on the 21st. of June. It was on the 20th of June that I passed the above order in the morning. On that very day an affidavit was put in against me before the District Judge. On the following day 21st of June the prisoner here (Radha Govind) put in a petition before the Deputy Commissioner against me saying that I had enmity against him and mentioning several points which had been mentioned in the first annonymous threatening letter. 3 days later on the 24th of June a man called Dulal Ch. Dhalker (who was a fellow accused with the man Arumony) who put in the affidavit. These two men viz: Dulal and Arumony had been accused before me in the same case previously; this man I say viz Dulal put in before me in my own Court an insolent petition saying I had enmity against him too. Although on the 15th of June Dulal had pleaded guilty, so that the case against him was nearly over, yet on the 24th, he put in this insolent petition asking that his case be transferred from my Court. I think the Case against Dulal was under Section 497 I. P. C. I have said the Affidavit was presented on the 20th June. It shows date 21st of June. The reason is that in the first day it was not received by the Judge. It was received on the following day. Many of the points referred to in the Affidavits now shown were mentioned in the threatening letter and with regard to the petition put in by the prisoners here before the Deputy Commissioner it contained the same cause of enmity which I was said to bear against the prisoner as the threatening letter did. In the threatening letter I was told that if I did not acquit the prisoner here (Radha Govind) I should get into trouble because measure would be taken against me to harm me. On the 21st instead of acquitting the prisoner I determined to prosecute him, as on that day the Affidavit was put in. The only motive that I can assign is that the prisoner (Radha Govind) had the Affidavit put in in order to intimidate me so that I might get alarmed and acquit him particularly as if I received information if I acquitted him he would get the Affidavit withdrawn.

Now, what a state of things does the above disclose! Mr. Wight admitted that he waited for some days before reporting the letter to the Judge. Why did he so? Why did he not report it to the Deputy Commissioner? The Judge, Mr. Muspratt, deposed that "he had heard Mr. Wight say that he had received a threatening anonymous letter to let off the accused who was being tried in connection with the abortion case and the impression left in Mr. Muspratt's mind was that Mr. Wight was frightened and in consequence of that threat did not keep the man in hajat." The depositions of certain of the native witnesses contain some insinuations against Mr. Wight, which we do not think the Government can well refuse to enquire into. We have neither time nor space for an abstract of the evidence, but in justice to Mr. Wight and to the people of Sylhet the Government ought to

make the fullest enquiry into the causes of his unpopularity.

THE RENT BILL.

WE have received the following communication on the Rent Bill:

I take this opportunity to send a memorandum of opinion in respect of the Bill published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th instant, entitled a "Bill for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent" for your notice and consideration.

I propose to deal with the subject generally in its two-fold aspect, *viz.*, 1stly, as affecting the interests of the landlords or rent-receivers and 2ndly as regards the prospects of the tenants, and to discuss in detail the relative bearing of each section of the Bill on both these classes or members of society.

Looking at the draft Bill from the landlord's point of view, I think it as a whole with the exceptions hereinafter noticed, affords a speedy remedy against attempts to evade or delay the payment of their just demand and thus it tends to relieve them from the necessity of throwing themselves into the hands of sharpers and usurers which they are compelled to do in order to meet the demands of superior proprietors to pay the Government revenue. Under the present system of administration a ryot can put his landlord at bay for a couple of years by dragging his frivolous defence to the highest tribunal without payment of a farthing, though he might have withheld payment of his rent for 3 years preceding the institution of the suit. But that is not due to the judicial agency as it was the impression of the Ruling power before, or as it was suggested to Government formerly, but to the dilatory and cumbrous procedure of the Civil Courts as is aptly pointed out by Mr. Mackenzie. It was the *judure* and not *judicere* that should be blamed. If the Civil Courts be made to work with the speedy machinery that is to be supplied by the Bill when passed into Law there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the result would be very satisfactory in the end, and will, I sanguinely trust, throw the opinions—the misgivings, if I may venture so to express them, of the Revenue authorities into the shade. The provisions as to the summary trial of rent claims based on part payment, immediate issue of execution of judgment and distraint of crops in execution, as well as the deposit of the sum decreed as a condition, precedent to the preference of an appeal are very wholesome, and are calculated to result in saving landholders from usurious obligations and in some cases from ruin,—the inevitable consequence of such transactions. It is in 9 cases out of 10 that judgment creditors are deprived of the benefits of decrees (they obtain after hard fighting and with much expense) by judgment debtors as might be realised from the dictum of Sir Barnes Peacock to the effect "that the difficulties of a creditor begin as soon as he obtains a decree." I think you will agree with me in the view that the same dictum is more forcibly exemplified when a rent-receiver obtains a decree against his tenants and especially tenants-at-will; for the odds are that the latter thwart the realization of the claim by preferring appeals and preventing execution, and, if unsuccessful at the end, by taking to his heels and settling at another village. Section 7 of the Bill remedies that evil. In this district more particularly where Mahomedan peasantry live to a certain extent a nomadic life, migrating occasionally from Hill Tipperah to the British territories and *vice versa*, such a remedy was a desideratum. According to the established and generally received doctrines of political economists a landlord's right to distrain crops is indisputable, production being the result of 3 main agents, *viz*, land, capital and labor. None can deny the expediency of a legislative enactment to that effect. But though section 30 of the draft Bill seems calculated to prevent interpleader suits by persons subordinate to a registered tenant, growing such crops or fraudulent claims by or at the instigation of a registered tenant, it enlarges the powers of the landholders and rent-receivers to an unjustifiable extent, as it enables them to attach and carry away (without fear of a risk in litigation or payment of compensation) crops of any quantity and any value for a trifle. In fact it does in no way circumscribe his power nor attach any consequence to his abuse of it while it leaves no choice to the producer to save the fruits of his drudgery and hard labor by a deposit of the amount in arrear. In my humble opinion if the section be not modified by a saving clause but be allowed to stand as it is, it will in many cases be an engine of oppression or a resource for vengeance by landlords on their refractory and unyielding tenants. I suggest that a saving clause should be added providing for the withdrawal of attachment or release of crops as soon as the amount demanded be paid in by the tenant or any person claiming the crops. This will give a double remedy both to the rent-receiver by means of the distraint as well as to the depositor of the money for recovery by a suit, if need be against the defaulter.

The provisions as to the registration of transfers of occupancy rights (sec 17) as well as the payment of fees (sec 19 of the Bill) are equally advantageous to the landholders and rent-receivers. But I am not for authorising transfer of such rights by tenants at their will. If such a practice be allowed it will be virtually elevating the tenants to the position of proprietors reducing the landlords to that of mere annuitants. It is not for me nor is this the place to enter into a retrospect of the history of legislation or to discuss on the vast question of land tenures in Bengal, as that has been I presume, fully dwelt on by competent lawyers (see the purport of Mr. Field's remarks as quoted by your respected self in the meeting of the Bengal Council held on the 11th January last.) Besides it is idle now to discuss the justice or otherwise of the principle of a general recognition of transfer of occupancy rights as the Council seem determined to sanction it and leave merely the settlement of details by the Select Committee. I should, therefore, prefer to leave the matter to yourself and to mention another instance of Judge-made law, besides those enumerated by the British Indian Association. The tendency of recent rulings has been to extend the privileges of *bona fide* tenants to a hostile occupant by putting the most far-fetched interpretation on the present law regarding the acquisition of a right of occupancy. None can deny that such a provision as section 6 of Act X of 1859 or section 6 of Act VIII of 1869 was made on the consideration that cultivation would be carried on on a large scale and the resources of the country be improved by allowing the peasantry the benefits of their labor in clearing jungles and in reclaiming waste lands, by authorising their occupation after a reasonable term. This was the object and reason of the occupancy clause but the section being loosely worded, courts of Justice have placed on it the most unwarrantable interpretation and the result is that under the present current of rulings, a tenant who has for 12 years colluded with another or a trespasser in thwarting legal possession of a zemindar, may as well acquire a right of occupancy by the simple fact of cultivation and payment of rent to the trespasser as a *bona fide* tenant (see Fuljan Bibi 3 I. L. R. Cal p. 560 and Syad Amir Hosein 19 W. R. p. 338.) The poor landlord shall have to recognise the hostile tenant, though he might have been the sole agent in putting the landlord out of lawful possesion. Is this not compelling the landlord accepting a tenant against his will? Certainly so. I see the Council do not advert to this growing evil. I should humbly invite your attention to it and request you to suggest some proviso against the creation of right in favor of such hostile tenants or in other words against such straining of the law.

Lastly there are two ways whereby subletting can be discouraged if legislative enactment be deemed inexpedient though I would heartily endorse the modification that is suggested in the Draft Bill. I would for many reasons recommend the substitution of this instead of the present section 6 of the Rent Law; otherwise if the law be allowed to stand as it is, then subletting can be discouraged by either of the two following modes:—

(a) By enacting a proviso in section 17 of the proposed Bill and giving the landlords an option of registering of transfers of occupancy tenures, if it be found as a matter of fact to have been sublet at a time for more than a couple of years, by the defaulting or transferring tenant possessing such a right of occupancy or "restricting the transfer of the occupancy right" as suggested by the British Indian Association.

By increasing the rate of percentage fees for such registry. Thus instead of words (in section 19) "Fees at the rate of 2 per cent. on *annual rent* of the interest transferred," I would suggest that they as well as the words "or at the *rate of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the out going tenant when the land were sublet by him*" without prejudice to his right of occupancy be enacted after the words "*annual rent.*"

I dont mark any difference in the alteration proposed in sections 44,45,46, and 47 of the Rent Law save and except the word 'Collector' in lieu of the word 'court.' Though it will be a relief to the Civil Courts in one sense, it will not be a "boon to the zemindars" as Mr. Mackenzie seems to suppose. The tenants shall have further the harassment of producing at some expense the receipts or their duplicates or copies from the Collectorate. Nay, the Civil Courts shall experience the same inconvenience in this respect as it does generally when called upon to pass an opinion on the fact of service of notices of enhancement, for much laxity and defect of control are found to prevail in the Collectorate in this branch of the business. Further the tenant will lose the present advantage of simply requesting the Court to look to the records of deposits in support of their defence of such payment.

Further, the proviso to section 10 of the Bill is a most salutary provision and calculated to secure to the zemindar the payment of the rent admittedly due by the ryot.

Lastly, I would suggest that some sections be also enacted empowering the Civil Courts to deal with recusant witnesses summarily so as to enable them to afford more speedy aid for the production, of evidence. I would also invite your attention to the probable difficulties that would in future arise. Thus it will be difficult to construe section 29 of the present Act VIII of 1869, as it has reference to section 21 of the Act which is to be repealed by the new Law. The words of section 29 of the present Law could not in that case consistently be applied to an arrear of rent as will be defined by the new Bill. I suggest that some saving clause be introduced in the Bill to prevent confusion or misconstruction.

In a tenant's point of view the Bill, taken as a whole, seems calculated to strengthen materially the position, increase the status and encourage a security in the minds of the ryots as to their holdings. But section 7 is objectionable, inasmuch as no provision is made for the furnishing of a fit security by the zemindar prior to the receipt of the deposit. I don't think section 8 will be a sufficient safe-guard. In my opinion a proviso should be incorporated to that effect.

Section 27 is also a very wholesome section to protect the interests of the ryots and to put an end to the practice now found by experience to prevail of the landlord's doubly recovering the rent by a denial of payment, when no receipt is forthcoming and thus realizing an increased jumma. It is also found that as a custom in some pergunnahs and mouzahs receipts are not taken by the ryots nor granted by the rent recipients. Section 27 makes it imperative on the landholders to grant such receipt. Again the proviso as to the keeping of a counter-foil will extend the practice that now only obtains in the sherista of the Burkunta zemindars the *Ghosal Rajahs.*

I have already commented upon the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed alterations as embodied in section 24, 25 and 26. I have also pointed out how the omission of a saving clause as to withdrawal of attachment and deposit of the rent demanded will materially affect the tenant or subtenant, I need not therefore repeat them again.

Yours &c.,
AN OBSERVER.

Tipperah, the 30th January 1879.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that the grand success of the last Trades' Dinner has induced His Excellency the Viceroy to express a wish to be present at the next annual festival of the Association. The Trades' Dinner is fast becoming an institution of the land.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that small-pox of a virulent type has broken out in the suburbs and in the district of Hooghly. It is raging almost epidemically among the cattle in Calcutta. A report on cattle-mortality in Calcutta may perhaps be compiled, if returns are kept at the Salt Water Lakes where the corpses are deposited.

THE BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has been discussing the Rent Bill now before the Bengal Council. The discussions hitherto have been rather of a desultory character; we are however glad that the question is being discussed from both the Zemindar's and Ryot's points of view. We cannot understand why in the official report of the discussions the remarks of Mr. H. Bell have been omitted. May we express a hope that the omission will be supplied?

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bankipore:

Bankipore, 6th February 1879.—An influential and crowded public meeting of Behar zemindars took place at Bettiah House Bankipore on 5th February at 4 P. M., the meeting was convened by the Behar Landholders' Association. Almost all rich Patna zemindars many from Shahabad and Chuprah attended Rajah Radha Prashad Sinha, Bahadur of Doomraon presided. The meeting unanimously adopted a memorial protesting against the entire Rent Bill and praying for non-interference of zemindars and ryots alike.

What is the East Bengal Landholders' Association about?

WE ARE requested to announce that the third session of the Science Association will commence on Thursday next, the 13th instant at 7-30 P. M. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar will deliver an inaugural lecture on "Conservation of Energy." The lecture will be open to the public free of charge. The members and friends of the Association are invited to attend.

WE CONGRATULATE Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore on his re-election as a member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. This is the first time that a Native Member of the Upper Council has been re-elected. The intelligence, ability, independence, not offensive but dignified, and thorough gentlemanliness, which he has always brought to bear on the deliberations of the Council, have justly won him the high esteem of his colleagues.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Maharani Shurnomoye offering a handsome donation in aid of the Kaviraj Romanath Sen Memorial Fund:

No. 24.

From—Maharanee Surnomoyee, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Cossimbazar.

To—The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., Calcutta.

SIR,—I regret much to learn that the poor family of the late Kaviraj Roma Nath Sen, who it is justly said lived for humanity, are involved in a debt which the generous public ought no doubt to come forward to liquidate. As for my part I beg to enclose a sum of Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees) in a Government Currency note as my humble help to the family and I feel extremely happy in my being able to contribute my mite to so good a cause.

On receipt of your acknowledgment the next half note will be remitted.

Yours truly,
MAHARANI SURNOMOYEE.

Cassimbazar Rajbaree, the 3rd, February 1879.

Both the letter and the donation are worthy of the noble lady, whose own life is a boon to humanity.

WE HAVE received the names of following subscribers in aid of the Kaviraj Romath Sen Memorial Fund:

Maharani Shurnomoyee C. I.	paid	500
Dr. H. Cayley	paid	50
Baba Govindlal Seal		150
„ Obhoychurn Gosho		50
„ Ashutosh Dhur		20
„ Sagore Dutt		20
„ Sreenath Roy		20
„ Nogendronath Mullick		10
„ Ramanath Law		10
„ Annodaperaad Banerjea		15
„ Guzudna Banerjee	paid	10
„ Raj Kissen Das		100
„ Kissen Doyal Dhur		50
„ Shib Chunder Ghose		5
„ Umrito Kissen Bose		50
„ Bany Madhub Dhur		15
Rai Greeshchunder Das Bahadur		20

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the following notification:

It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant Governor directs that the District of Maldah be excluded from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions

Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, and be included in that of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye, and that the Sessions Court do sit, for the trial of Sessions cases arising in the District Magistracy of Malda, at Maldah, which place has been approved of by the High Court.

2. Application will be made to the Government of India for sanction to the abolition of the office of Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge in the districts of Darjiling and Julpigori. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cuch Behar Division do cease to exercise jurisdiction as Civil and Sessions Judge in those districts and that the District of Darjiling be included in the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, and that the powers of a Subordinate Judge, now exercised by the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in the former district be withdrawn. He further, with the approval of the High Court, appoints Darjiling as the place where the sittings of the Court of Sessions shall be held for the trial of Sessions cases arising in the district of that name.

3 The Lieutenant-Governor further directs that, saving always the provisions of Act XVI. of 1859, the District of Julpigori be included within the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Subordinate Judges of Rungpore, and that the powers of a Subordinate Judge, exercised by the Deputy Commissioner of the former District be, withdrawn. He further, with the approval of the High Court appoints Julpigori as the place where the sitting of the Court of Sessions shall be held for the trial of Sessions cases arising in the district of that name.

4. These arrangements will take effect from the 1st February, 1879.

These arrangements are judicious; they will lead to a small saving of about Rs. 800 per month but will conduce to much convenience of the general public.

WE COMPILE from the last *Calcutta Gazette* the following statement shewing the results of the last B. A. examination in the Calcutta University:

		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.
Canning College	...	1	0	3	4
Presidency ,,	...	6	7	18	31
Krishnaghur ,,	...	0	1	1	2
Hooghly ,,	...	2	5	0	7
Lahore ,,	...	1	1	0	2
Cathedral M. ,,	...	0	1	0	1
Patna ,,	...	0	2	1	3
Free Church ,,	Calcutta	0	1	4	5
Agra ,,	...	0	1	2	3
Dacca ,,	...	0	4	4	5
Muir ,,	...	0	0	6	6
General Assembly's College	...	0	0	7	7
Benares ,,	...	0	0	5	5
Ex-students	...	0	3	7	10
			Total passed.		91

We observe that the Canning College of Lucknow takes the first place, the HooghlyCollege the second, and the Presidency College the third in the order of merit. In point of numbers the Presidency College beats the other Colleges.

BABU KHETTERNATH CHATTERJEE, an inhabitant of Gustea, Baraset, has set a good example to the educated natives of India. He was brought up in the Baraset Government School and is now employed at Indore as Executive Engineer of that state. Impelled by a love of his *alma mater* he has made over to Government a sum of Rs. 15,000 in Government securities, yielding an annual income of Rs. 625, of which Rs. 600 are to be devoted to assisting poor boys of Baraset and the neighbourhood in pursuing their studies, the balance being given to the Baraset Government Dispensary. The Lieutenant Governor says that "he has much pleasure in acknowledging publicly this gentleman's liberality." His Honor has further directed that "boys holding scholarships awarded under these rules shall be admitted to any Government college on payment of half the usual fees, provided that no such scholar shall be required to pay a fee of more than Rs. 5 a month." If other educated natives would act with the same liberality towards their own *alma maters*, as Babu Khetter has done, the country would benefit immensely.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, has come forward to mark the success of Sreemutty Kadambini Dasi at the last Entrance Examination with some *eclat*. In a letter to the Government of Bengal he writes:

"As this is the first occasion on which a native young lady has passed any University examination, it seems fitting to signalise her success in some conspicuous manner, I therefore beg to recommend that a special junior scholarship should be now created for her benefit, tenable by her for two years, provided she continues her studies in some institution approved by myself. I also beg to suggest, for the consideration of Government, the permanent establishment of three junior scholarships of the first, second, and third grades respectively, to be awarded every year to three successful female candidates at the Entrance Examination, and to be tenable for two years on the conditions named above.

I further recommend that I may be authorised to award to Miss Kadambini Bose a present of books to the value of Rs. 50."

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the proposals of the Director in the following terms:

"This is the first occasion on which a young native lady has passed any University examination, and the Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased, on your recommendation, to sanction the creation of a special junior second grade scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month for Miss Bose's benefit, to be tenable by her for a period of two years, provided she continues her studies in some institution approved of by you.

The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions your proposal to establish permanently three junior scholarships of the first, second, and third grades respectively to be awarded annually to successful female candidates at the Entrance Examination, and to be tenable by them for two years on the conditions named above.

The Lieutenant-Governor further authorises you to award to Miss Kadambini Bose a present of books to the value of Rs. 50 (fifty)."

This action of Government has been most graceful and gratifying. It has, however, been very properly pointed out in the columns of a contemporary that Miss Chundermokhi was the first Native lady, who matriculated in the Calcutta University.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur Correspondent, dated the 6th instant:

"In continuation of my last letter I have something more to report about the defalcation case of Empress vs. Ananda Chunder Sircar, Accountant and Mutty Lal Pal, Duftry of the Road Cess Office, Nuddea. These State prosecutions have originated from the secret statements made by Bani Gopal and as it seems to be the intention of the Bengal Government, to take similar steps against the other alleged accomplices on the same ground, I would respectfully beseech Sir Ashley Eden to call for a copy of the depositions of Bani Gopal in this case, with a view to ascertain their real character. Mr. Ghose, the learned Counsel for the defence has made Bani declare, in minute details, what he had already said or had to say against his alleged accomplices. The first thing he (Bani) was cross-examined upon, was the visit of the *Trio* in the Presidency Jail.

Bani said that Mr. Monro, Inspector General of Police, first saw him in July or August last in the Presidency Jail, with a view to make him confess about his guilt but he would not answer any of Mr. Monro's questions as his appeal was then pending before the High Court. Soon after the defamation case of Rai Jadu Nath Rai Bahadur against the *Indian Mirror* was instituted, and while Mr. Monro, was thus on the look out for an opportunity of knowing the secrets of Bani Gopal, Babu Tarapodo, who defended the forgeries in the Sessions Court and knew all the secrets of his life, with Babu Tarun Chunder Sircar, and Inspector Peary Lal, creatures of Mr. Monro, and with the permission of Mr. Taylor, the new Magistrate, went to the Presidency Jail, and got Bani to give out his secrets. It appears from Banis cross-examination, that the first thing which Babu Tarapodo obtained from him was that "Rai Judu Nath had given shelter to him during his outlawry," a statement afterwards denied by him. Then he named his accomplices viz, Babu Poresh Nath Sunkul, Treasury Officer, Bacharam Mullick, the treasurer, Ananda the Accountant, Mutty Lal, the duftry and Ram Naryan Dey the payment clerk. Besides these he had no other accomplices *whatever*. Out of these persons Ananda, he said, was the only person with whom he had *direct* conversation on the forgery affair. With the others he had no such direct communication. But Bacharam and Ram Naryan used to come to him every now and then to get their shares of the money embezzled. What sum, they had shared, he could not recollect. He never kept any account of the money thus given to his accomplices. Although he never said to Poresh Babu of his forgery *directly* he once sent Rs. 650 through one of his servants to Poresh Babu, as his share. With the exception of Mutty, he had no loan transaction with any of them. But he had money transaction with the District Engineer Babu Dwarka Nath Sircar, for which he has (the Engineer) been censured by the Government. He made similar statements several times before Tarun Babu, during his stay in the Krishnaghur Jail. In reply to Mr. Ghose he said that at first he was put in irons and kept in a solitary cell, when he was brought here as a witness in the defamation case against the *Indian Mirror*, but after his statements his iron chains were taken off. Such in brief are the contents of the cross-examination of Bani.

As regards the main case, the prosecution sought to prove by Babu Rakhal Das now sub-divisional officer of Bareipur and late Personal Assistant to the Presidency Commissioner and other witnesses that Ananda put his initials in the pass-book of the Road Cess Office at the end of nearly every month after its comparison with the treasury pass-book, the account of which did not tally with those of the Road Office pass-book. "From October 1875 to December 1876, there is not a single month in which the balances or the disbursements shown in two books agree; and yet the Accountant signed the book only after a sham comparison." From April 1876, the pass-book of the Road Cess Office shews a balance at the end of every month in favour of the department. Then again, when in November 1875 discrepancies in the two pass-books having been pointed out by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Ananda, instead of comparing the accounts and rectifying them took a month's time in conjunction with Bani to put a veil over the matter. Against these and other similar charges he urges that he repeatedly brought to the attention of his superior the fact of "overdrawal" and that the signature in question were not his but that of some body else. The letters bearing upon the "overdrawal" from the treasury are missing from the treasury.

The case will come to an end within a day or two when I hope to be able to communicate to you the verdict of the jury.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Commissioner of Derajat telegraphs that the Mahsuds are reported to have had a Jirga at Kamyaram, but separated without deciding upon any further course, pending instructions from Cabul.

Civil commotion at Cabul. Disputes have commenced between Yakub Khan and Kizzilbashes. Number of Sirdars have left Cabul with their families. It is reported from Turkestan that great sickness prevails amongst the Amir's followers. Fighting has commenced at Nawagai Bajaur for succession to the Chiefship.

A misunderstanding having occurred with the Alizais near Gulistan Kirez, the case has been amicably settled by the personal influence of Major Sandeman.

General Maude's force has returned from Bizaar Valley having fully accomplished object of expedition tribes having submitted. Some emute in Seistan against Persians apparently occurring.

The Bara Tukka Khyls Jirga have made terms with the Political officers attached to General Maude's force and show every desire to maintain friendly relations. General Maude therefore returned from the Bizar Valley without molestation. Mr. Macnabb is returning to Ali Musjid.

The following movements of troops are being carried out. The 9th Lancers are sending a Squadron to General Robert's force to relieve the Squadron of the 10th Hussars which rejoins its regiment with the Peshwar Valley Field Force. The 12th Foot left Rawal Pindi on the 23th of January for Nowshera. The 67th Foot from Bangalore left Rawal Pindi on the 27th for Laurencecour and the front, and have relieved the 92nd Highlanders who have moved up to Kohat. A strong detachment of Sippers and miners is enroute from Roorkee for Jellalabad.

Yakoob Khan gave small presents to the remnants of the Cavalry regiments which returned from Candahar, and complimented them on having fought, although not supported by their officers. Some Bajauris and Mohmunds under Moollah Khaleal have assembled at Murdidand, twelve miles from Kamah. No serious disturbance is anticipated. Abdullah Mir's son, Ahmed Sipah, and Sarferaz Malikdin-Khevh, the malcontent Afridi headmen have reached Jellalabad. Wali Mahomed Zikakheyl also expected.

With reference to the telegram in the *Indian Daily News* of eighth from Bombay, it is not likely that there will be occasion for any further operations in the Kheloti Gilzai directions after General Stewart has secured his stand on that side.

The Native Contingent is expected to reach Kohat on the ninth and tenth. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta on the fourteenth for Lahore. There is heavy snow at Jellalabad. Continuous rain at Candahar.

When General Biddulph entered Girisk the people who had been sorely oppressed give him cordial welcome, the women and children even turning out to hail the English as deliverers.

A pontoon raft over the Helmund being prepared for baggage and ammunition. The position of Girisk fort is very formidable commanding the right bank and approaches of the ford. It is believed that no other good passage of the Helmund exists. The position of Girisk is locally considered of great importance. The country on left bank is for ten miles wide, absolutely desert and cultivation is sparse for two marches to eastward of river, about half of General Biddulph's force is stationed at Arghandub about Hazi Maddat Khan for the present. There is sickness among the thirty-second Pioneers otherwise all well. The climate is mild but enjoyable. General Palliser commands the advanced part of the force and General Lacy the rear column.

Six additional young officers have been selected to be attached to Sir Sam Browne's column in the Transport Department.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
C. Austin Esq., Lahore	3	5	0
Secretary Budaon Institute, Rohilcund	13	4	0
Raja Chitpal Singh Bahadoor for Partabgurh Reading Club	13	8	0
Moulovi Azhurul Huq, Aurungabad	3	4	0
Secretary Rajshye Association	13	4	0
Baboo Thacoor Persad Singh, Gazeepore	13	4	0
,, Seeta Nath Chatterjee, Govindpore	10	0	0
,, Moolraj L. M. S. Boolandshahar	13	4	0
,, Jodoo Nath Bannerjee, Jonye	20	0	0
,, Nilrutton Ray Chowdry, Mookshedpore	3	4	0
,, Hurry Mohun Hor, Buxar	1	10	0
,, Deno Nath Mookerjee, Joypore	15	4	0
,, Sooro Nath Chowdry, Echapore	13	4	0
,, Mooshtoque Lal, Bhaugulpore	3	0	0
,, Kally Nath Dhur, Dinaj	12	0	0
,, Kehar Singh, Jabra	2	2	0
,, Hem Chunder Baroah, Gowhatty	13	0	0
,, Nilmony Naz, Dobrajpore	13	4	0
,, Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Kantalpara	7	12	0
,, Khetter Nath Bose, Muzufferpore	10	0	0
,, Krishna Kishore Ray, Bhaugulpre	7	4	0
,, Kissory Mohun Chowdry, Sherepore	10	0	0
,, *Harendra Chunder Gooho, Kishengunge*	*15*	*0*	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette. — *February* 5, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Bagdi Prosono Mozoomdar, Special Sub-Registrar of Noakholly, is appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Tipperah.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bhaugulpore, on deputation, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Dinagepore.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for a period of seven months from the 14th April 1879 or subsequent date under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, under Section 24(*a*) of the Code.

Baboo Shyamadhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Section 12—2 Supplement F to Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him under orders dated the 9th instant.

The services of Mr. H. H. Risley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. H. Risley, or until further orders.

Baboo Radha Shyam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Dacca district.

Major T. H. Lewin, Deputy Commissioner Darjeeling is allowed subsidiary leave for one month, under Section 24—2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th proximo.

Mr. H. Savage, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong district.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge Division of that district.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. A. Weekes, Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, or until further orders.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, who reported his return from furlough on the 10th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 21st idem, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

Moulvi Abdul Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Moulvi Mohamed Serajul Huq, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on settlement duty, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Sections 3 and 15, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him under orders dated the 17th December 1878.

Advertisements.

SALT-WATER LAKE LANDS.

Applications are invited to lease the Salt Water Lake property of the Municipality of Calcutta for 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years. The land is in extent one square mile, of which 168 beeghas are raised, consisting of soil of the richest character, and admirably suited for the cultivation of tobacco, sugarcane, sarbo, Indian-corn, and other garden produce. The rest is paddy land.

2. The land is enclosed and protected from the tides by a substantial embankment thrown up round its outer edge and along both margins of the central canal. The whole square mile is gradually being raised above the level of the surrounding country by town sweepings.

3. There are six small villages within the square mile, the inhabitants of which enjoy good health. The Municipality undertakes to supply filtered water for the use of the inhabitants, and to continue the gradual reclamation of the low lands at its own expense, as also to provide for the subsoil drainage. Applications will be received up to noon of Friday, 1st March.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION.

NOTICE

Wanted an Overseer and a Sub-Overseer for Road Cess District Works Purneah, salary Rs. 70 and Rs. 35 per mensem respectively. None need apply who have not got the necessary qualifications for an Overseer and a sub-overseer, from one of the Government Colleges, and who have not got a fair knowledge of outdoor works, are active and can stand a considerable amount of hard work. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) will be received by District Engineer Purneah up to 20th of this month.

R. J. S. ROBERTS,
District Engineer.

7th February 1879.

SUIT NO. 7 OF 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM

IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Shamlall Mullick of No, 6, Hurropersaud Day's Lane in the Town of Calcutta Assistant to Messrs. Moran and Company.

AGAINST

Sreemutty Monemoheenee Dassee of No. 6, Hurropersaud Day's Lane aforesaid widow of Dinobundo Mullick deceased, Nundolall Mullick of the same place without employment, Nursinglall Mullick, of No. 6, Sabaram Bysack's 2nd Lane, Colootollah in Calcutta aforesaid cashier to Messieurs Schoene Kilburn and Company, Pannalall Mullick, of No. 6, Hurropersaud Day's Lane aforesaid without employment, Aushootosh Mullick of the same place an infant of the age of six years or thereabouts and Tarrucknauth Mullick of the same place also an infant of the age of four years or thereabouts.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY sold by Charles Thomas Davis Esq. the Commissioner of partition appointed in the above cause at his Chambers in the Lower Floor of the Court house, on Saturday the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, pursuant to the decree made in the above suit on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the following properties.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land Nos. 13 and 14 Punchanuntollah Lane in Mullanga in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation eight cottahs and five chittacks more or less and bounded as follows:—On the north partly by the dwelling house of Harradhone Sen and partly by the family dwelling house of Govindchunder Dey Sircar, on the south by public drain and tenanted land of Ramkisto Sen and partly by the dwelling house of Kallypersaud Dhur and partly by the Takoorbatty of Lokenath Dhur, on the west by the house of Beerchund Mullick and others and on the east by the Lane called Punchanuntollah Lane.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or ground containing by estimation twelve chittacks more or less situate lying and being No. 184 Lower Chitpore Road in the Town of Calcutta and bounded as follows: On the north by the Town Guard House, on the west and south by the Police compound and on the east by the Lower Chitpore Road.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of land containing by estimation eight cottahs and nine chittacks little more or less situate lying and being No. 7 Lower Chitpore Road in the Town of Calcutta and bounded as follows: On the north by the property of Koylashchunder Mookerjea, on the south partly by the premises of Mirza Mudee, on the east by the property of Beepinbehary Daw and others and on the west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece of land containing by estimation nine cottahs more or less situate lying and being formerly No. 73 now No. 3 Cross Street Bye Lane in Burrabazar in Calcutta aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the east by the house and premises belonging to the late Rammohun Mullick, on the north by the house and premises belonging to Premnauth Mullick and the tenanted land of Soorutmoney Dassee, on the south by the house and premises of Dwarkanath Khettry and by the Takoor Barry belonging to the Shiks and on the west by the house and premises belonging to Lokenath Mullick.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece of land or ground containing by estimation nine cottahs more or less situate lying and being formerly No. 73 and now No. 5 Cross Street Bye Lane in Calcutta aforesaid and bounded as follows: On the east by the house and premises of the late Rammohun Mullick, on the west by the house and premises belonging to Lokenath Mullick, on the south by the house and premises belonging to Premnath Mullick and tenanted land of Soorutmony Dassee and on the north by the house and premises belonging to Mungle Misser and Ramlal Babu.

Lot No. 6.—All that piece of Garden Land or ground containing by estimation three biggahs fourteen cottahs six chittacks and thirty-six square feet more or less situate lying and being at No. 35 Narcole Danga Road in the suburbs of Calcutta being the northern portion of the Garden land as marked on the plan Lot No. A and being portion of the Holding No. 165 Grand Division 3 sub-division 12, in Mouza Narcole Danga in Dehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows: On the north by the public drain and the property of Bhuggobuttychurn Biswas and others, on the south by the Lot No. 7 hereinafter mentioned, on the east by the property of late Hurrolal Mitter and on the west by the Road called Narcole Danga Road.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece of Garden Land or ground containing by estimation three biggahs eleven cottahs six chittacks and thirty-eight square feet more or less situate lying and being at No. 35 Narcole Danga Road in the suburbs of Calcutta being portion of the Garden land as marked in the plan Lot No. B and being portion of the Holding No. 165 Grand division 3, sub-division 12 in Mouza Narcole Danga in Deehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows: On the north by the Lot No. 6 hereinbefore mentioned, on the south by Lot No. 8 hereinafter mentioned, on the east by property of late Hurrolall Mitter and on the west by the Road called Narcole Danga Road.

Lot No. 8.—All that piece of Garden Land or ground containing by estimation five biggahs elven cottahs three chittacks and two square feet more or less situate lying and being at No. 35 Narcole Danga Road in the suburbs of the Town of Calcutta being portion of the Garden Land as marked in the plan Lot C and being portion of the Holding No. 165 Grand division 3 sub-division 12 in Mouza Narcole Danga in Deehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows: On the north by Lot No. 7 hereinbefore mentioned, on the south by Lot No. 9 hereinbefore mentioned, on the east by the property of late Hurrolall Mitter and Juddoonauth Ghose and public lane called Bastretolla Lane and on the west by the Road called Narcole Danga Road.

Lot No. 9.—All that piece of Garden Land or ground containing by estimation three biggahs 4 cottahs and fourteen square feet more or less situate lying and being at No. 35 Narcole Danga Road in the suburbs of the Town of Calcutta being portion of the Garden Land as marked in the Lot No. D and being the portion of the Holding No. 165 Grand division 3 sub-division 12 in Mouza Narcole Danga in Deehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows: On the north by Lot No. 8 hereinbefore mentioned, on the south partly by the property of Fuckeerchand Banerjea and partly by the property of Abdool Khansama, on the east by the Lane called Susteetollah Lane and on the west by the Road called Narcole Danga Road.

The conditions of sale and abstract of Title may be seen on application to Mr. Davis at the Court House or to Mr. Richard Rutter plaintiff's Attorney at his office No. 10, Hastings Street in Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Offers will be received by the Engineer up to the 10th instant, for the purchase of the following Surplus Materials at Kotrung:—

2nd Class Bricks..... 3 lacks
Do. Half Bricks... ½ lack } More or less.
3rd Class Half Bricks... 3 lacks

or for any less quantity.

Deliveries will be made on cash payment only.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Fifteenth February, for the acting appointment of Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, from the 15th March to 15th November 1879, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

Further particulars can be obtained on application.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

On and from 1st February 1879, the Up and Down Mixed trains which now only run to, and from Julpaiguri, will run through to Silrguri, as follows:—

UP MIXED TRAIN.

Julpaiguri..... Dep. 10 42 P. M.
Siliguri..... Arr. 12 19 A. M.

DOWN MIXED TRAIN.

Siliguri..... Dep. 1 48 A. M.
Julpaiguri..... Arr. 3 25 „

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 31st January 1879.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE COURT OF WARDS
BHAGALPORE

A portion of the Estate of Lalpoor Puttoori will be sold to liquidate the ancestral debts of the whole estate.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Collector of Bhagalpore. Written offers for the same will be opened at noon on Wednesday the 26th February 1879 at the Collector's office and the estate will then be put up to auction, the highest offer being taken as the up set price.

CHUNDER NARAIN SINGH,
For Collector.

3rd February 1879.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

164, 165, & 166, BOW BAZAR STREET.

It having been found that there is a desire that this Exhibition should be kept open for a few days longer, the Executive Committee have decided to allow it to remain open during the following week as follows:—

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission, Four Annas.

Thursday and Friday will be days for the admission of Native gentlemen and their families; Thursday being for those who do not require the rooms to be given up entirely to themselves. Admission, Four Annas each person. Friday will be for Zenanas. Native gentlemen desirous of having the rooms entirely to themselves and families for a certain length of time (not exceeding 2 hours) on Friday should communicate *without delay* with the Honorary Secretaries.

Saturday will be the closing day, on which Season Ticket-holders (and others on payment of One Rupee) will be admitted.

THE SONGS OF VIDYAPATI.
(In Bengalee.)
With a Life of the author and annotations,
Edited by Sarada Charan Mitra.

Price Re. 1, including postage, to be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.

COST PRICE.

Very Very Superior Coke.

SPECIAL SELECT QUALITY.

Two maunds of this are equal to three maunds of that ordinarily sold. It is perfectly dry and pure, not being mixed with burnt coal or other inferior stuffs. Per maund 9 annas, 6 pie, cart and cooly paid by us and delivered at purchasers' houses.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS 15 VOLS. Rs. 270.

Sreemud Bhagbut, Printed by Bhowany Churn Banerjee, about 40 years ago, Rs. 50.

Sree Nath Chuckerbutty,
Pleaders' Chamber, High Court, Calcutta.

Wanted an Overseer for the District Road Cess Committee of Julpigoori, salary Rs. 72 per mensem, including allowances. None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D. Overseer's examination and has not had at least one year's practical experience in the P. W. Department. Health certificate should be submitted, together with the application. No replies will be given to unsuccessful candidates. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 21st February 1879.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess, Julpigoori.

NOW READY.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

With a most copious Index,

Price Re. 1, (by post Re. 1-2).

Apply to Mr. Cranenburgh, Police Court.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 11th February 1879 at 8½ P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...		1-4	
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15

Hand Pumps No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75, each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12, p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pumps on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for cash.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerous Medical men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for convenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.
An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

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National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Just received ex S. S. *Mikado.*

Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.

Warranted by the proprietor to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is pleasant to the taste, and free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution.

Cash price, per bottle, Rs. 2 ; per dozen, Rs. 21.
Credit 2-8.

Clarke's Patent Skin Lotion.

For cleansing Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, and curing all Fœtid Discharges. It allays instantaneously all irritation from sores or skin diseases.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-4 cash ; Re. 1-8 credit.

Clarke's Miraculous Salve.

For ulcerated Bad Legs, Boils, Abcesses, &c.

Price per pot, Re. 1 cash ; Re. 1-4 credit ; and Rs. 2, cash, Rs. 2-8 credit.

Clarke's Tic and Tooth-ache Mixture.

A safe, speedy and certain cure for pains in the Head, Face and Gums.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1 cash ; Re. 1-4 credit.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

1st size of each, As. 12 cash ; Re. 1-0 credit.
2nd ,, Re. 1-12 ,, Rs. 2-0 ,,
3rd ,, Rs. 3-8 ,, ,, 4-0 ,,
Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ Small cash 4-8.
Do. Do. Medium ,, 11-0
Do. Do. Large ,, 33-0
Do. Pill Vitæ Small ,, 1-0 credit 1-4
Do. Do. Large ,, 2-8 ,, 3-0
Do. Renal Pills Small ,, 1-0 ,, 1-4
Do. Do. Large ,, 2-8 ,, 3-0
Do. Therapion No. 1 2 and 3 Small cash 2-8
Do. Do. No. 1 2 and 3 Large ,, 4-8

Brandreth's Pills

Purely Vegetable and innocent in composition.

Their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, and are as certain as they are salutary. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Price, Re. 1 per box cash ; Re. 1-4 credit.

ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman,
Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.
AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!
DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta,

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
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Rungpore	2,962 ,,
Julpigooree	8,240 ,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at all or any one of these places.

3. Contractors to deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division, a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

4. Samples of coal must be laid before the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division for his approval, a certifiate of his having approved the same shall accompany the Tender.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All Coal must be delivered by the 15th February 1879.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his assistant at noon on the 15th January 1879. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. The Coal required for Rungpore, Julpigori and Bogra may be delivered at Sara Ghat within 200 feet of the place where the mineral train stands.

9. The Coal required for Pubna may be delivered at Dowgatchee on the bank of the Ganges or as near to Pubna as possible.

E. J. MEAURA, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Dinagepore Division.
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